Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Down With Tyranny In
The Name of Democracy

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In News Spotlight

The National Government of the Republic of China, which, under the guidance and aid of Japan, celebrated the third anniversary of its return to Nanking yesterday, in conformity with their slogan of "Live or Die" in comm on destiny with their ally, is now offering invaluable cooperation in Japan's war efforts. Shown above is a unit of the new Nanking army in battle array. Lower: A rapidly growing navy will soon supplement China's defense of its vast coastline.

Press Comments

Wednesday, March 31

MAINICHI—Attack and Defense
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Board of Information
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy Rivalry

Attack and Defense

MAINICHI—According to yesterday's announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, the composite war results achieved by the Japanese Army Air Units in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands areas from the beginning of this year up to the middle of this month reached as many as 202 enemy airplanes shot down or blasted, while invaluable Japanese sacrifices paid to win those results were successfully confined to a small number of only 30 airplanes lost. On the previous day, that is, on March 29, the war results achieved by Japanese Navy Air Units were announced also by the Imperial Headquarters. The Japanese Navy Air Units, according to the announcement, in their attack on Oro Bay, New Guinea Island on March 28, shot down 19 enemy fighter planes and sank two enemy transports and one each of enemy destroyers and patrol-boats. In the sea area west of Atsuta Island in the Aleutians group, Japanese Navy units also, on March 27 discovered an enemy fleet and gave it a chase, giving heavy damage to an A class cruiser, light cruiser and destroyer each. Again, in another sea area, that is, at Canton Island, Japanese Navy Air Units, in an attack lasting a week from March 19, intensively bombed land and sea military facilities constructed and strengthened by the United States forces. Further, Japanese Navy Units and Japanese seaplanes, during a period of from March 15 to 27, sank four enemy submarines.

Together with those war achievements, the fierce attacks and the intensive raids carried out by the Imperial Forces against the Chungking forces as well as the brilliant war results achieved on the Burma-India borders and on the sea coast in that area, which were announced on March 30, added a brilliant new chapter to our history of battles.

What these war reports tell us is the fact that battles are being fought most fiercely at many places on the circumference of a circle of 380 degrees with the Japanese mainland as the center. By the formidable power displayed by the Imperial Forces, enemy influence has thus been completely swept away from the important strategic points in Greater East Asia. However, the enemy now, with their new encirclement intended to be built up against Japan, are trying to break the Imperial Forces defenses in a desperate attempt thus to find "a start" in their projected counter-offensive operations directed to the Japanese mainland.

This activity of the enemy is not at all to be made light of. So much the greater will be the efforts and pains taken by officers and men of our Imperial Forces fighting on the first lines. In the North and in the South our fighting men face many hardships due to the climate in those regions. Such conditions are inconceivably hampering our fighting efforts. And yet our war heroes are bravely enduring those hardships and difficulties, fighting on and winning victories. Thus, perfect defenses are being established and incessant attacks conducted and steady approaches are being made toward the goal of complete victory. In such a stage of the war, great spiritual power is required both at the battle front and on the home front. Therefore, we must not relax our efforts.

Board of Information

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It has been decided that the Board of Information is to be reorganized as from April 1 and the regulations relative to the division of departments have been made public. The main points of reform are the creation of the Discussion Room, decrease in the number of departments and the establishment of an exclusive department for strengthening overseas propaganda.

The motive for the reorganization seems to have been derived from the necessity of enforcing the simplication in the administrative routine.

It has been more than two years since the Information Department was changed to the Board of Information and a new president appointed. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December, 1941, the internal as well as external situations underwent a complete change and with the attainment of a string of brilliant military accomplishments, the position of the Japanese Empire in Greater East Asia has likewise changed completely.

Moreover, preparations are being made for the forthcoming battle which will decide the fate of this war, though locally, fierce fights are being repeated at some of the battlefronts. On the other hand, the indications are becoming more and more conspicuous that the war on both the East and West will be a long, drawn-out affair, necessitating guidance in the public opinion and adding further importance to overseas

(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking Leaders Stress Gratitude, War Cooperation

Wang Address Read At Returning Rites Of Six Concessions

Active cooperation with Japan on a basis of mutual friendship, love, and good faith in return for Japan's magnanimous actions in enabling China's attainment of complete sovereignty was urged by President Wang Ching-wei, in an instructive address read by his proxies at the ceremonies for the retrocession of Japanese concessions held Tuesday at the six cities where the concessions are situated.

After reviewing the various steps taken so far by Japan in arranging for the retrocession of the Japanese concessions in China, President Wang expressed deep appreciation for Japan's magnanimous action, which, he said, is a concrete expression of the promises carried into effect for assisting China's attainment of complete sovereignty. Saying that freedom and equality were the objects of the Chinese revolution he declared that the first step toward the attainment of these objects is the abolition of the unequal treaties, which, he said, has now been realized by Japan's present action.

Taking to heart Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideal of a Greater Asia, the Chinese people should realize the inseparable connection between the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the attainment of complete sovereignty of China, President Wang declared. Such being the case, he urged that the Chinese people strive hard in cooperation with Japan to prosecute the war, rehabilitate China and protect East Asia from foreign aggression. The past delusions of relying on luck, distrust and self-abandonment should be cast away, and a spirit of friendship, love and good faith should be cultivated in the relation with Japan, thus responding to Japan's friendly assistance to China, President Wang concluded.

Shiozawa Exhorts China

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—Representing the diplomatic representatives of Japan, Italy, France and Spain, Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, delivered a congratulatory address at the ceremony of rendition of the Peking Legation Quarter today.

Pointing out that not only the rendition of the Peking Legation Quarter but also the retrocession of exclusive Japanese Concessions in China are being effected in various parts of China and that he considered other Powers concerned would follow these steps, Major-General Shiozawa stated that China is now within an ace of realizing her long cherished desire for perfect independence.

The Japanese Minister expressed his sincere hope that China, responding to the goodwill shown by the Axis Powers concerned, will do its utmost in the construction of the projected New Order in East Asia based upon international justice by unifying its own country as speedily as possible.

Joint War Endeavor Pledged by Dr. Chu In Radio Exchange

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—A firm determination of China to crush enemies of East Asia in collaboration with Japan and Manchoukuo was reiterated by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, in his exchange radio message delivered today in commemoration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

His speech was made in response to the messages broadcast by Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister of Japan, and Li Shao-keng Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo.

Dr. Chu's message was in the following vein:

"At the time when the Nanking Government returned to Nanking three years ago, the national strength of China was on the low ebb and the administration needed urgent progress. Under such circumstances, our friendly neighbor, Japan extended every assistance to the National Government in the fields of politics, military affairs, economic and cultural activities.

Japan's Aid Vital

"Japan's help increased as time passed and it proved a great factor to the remarkable rebirth which China is now witnessing. All China is deeply grateful to Japan for her sincere help and guidance.

"On the other hand, Manchoukuo, another friend of China, is offering full cooperation to our country and we are also profoundly thankful to this northern neighbor.

"The relationship among China, Japan and Manchoukuo was clarified by the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration issued by them. Since the War of Greater East Asia broke out, China, on the basis of the above Basic Treaty and in accordance with the principle of 'Share happiness and hardships with Japan,' concentrated its strength on the restoration of peace and order, strengthening of military power and the increase of productivity with the primary object of contributing to the cause of the war.

"On January 9 of this year, our country decisively declared war on America and Britain with a firm determination to share the same destiny with Japan. Thus, the relations between China and Japan have been further strengthened.

"At present, China, Japan and Manchoukuo are fully cooperating

(Continued on Page 2)

Culturists for Nanking

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, six of the 12 members of Japan Cultural Society's Felicitation Mission left Fukuoka for Nanking by plane on Tuesday, states Domei.

The members included Tetsutaro Kawakami of the Artists' Patriotic Society, Toyoo Ogushi of the National Spiritual Cultivation Society, Saneatsu Mushakoji, famed writer, Dr. Takeo Sato and Dr. Tetsuzo Tanikawa, both of Waseda University, and Sho Saito of Toyo University.

1,350 Soviet Cities Taken

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—The Germans recaptured 1,350 cities, towns and villages in the recent campaign staged between the Don and Dnieper Rivers, the German military authorities announced today.

The same authorities also revealed that the Red Army lost 243 aircraft in the period from March 21 to 27, while the losses suffered by the German side included only 14 airplanes.

Agreement Said Reached Between French Rebels

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Negotiations for the amalgamations of the De Gaulle and Giraud factions are reportedly progressing smoothly.

General Georges Catroux, West African representative of the De Gaulle faction, ever since his arrival in Algiers on March 27, has been negotiating with General Henri H. Giraud, Chief of the North African puppet regime, and an agreement of views is already said to have been reached between the two, according to information emanating from the De Gaullist quarters.

Meanwhile, quarters close to General Catroux, backing up this statement, are reported to have stated: "The ground-work for the merger of the two factions is expected to be completed within eight or ten days to come, and if the plan materalizes, General Charles de Gaulle will come to Algiers to give final approval to the amalgamation."

U.S. Exports Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—The amount of foodstuffs exported from America to Britain and the Soviet Union during January and February in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act showed an increase in seven items in comparison with the amounts exported during the corresponding period of last year and a decrease in nine items, it was revealed by U. S. Lease-Lend Administrator Edward Stettinius.

BURMA LEADERS OFFER PRAYERS AT ISE SHRINES

Ba Maw Impressed By Japan's Power, Says Burma Adviser

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and members of his Mission arrived at Ujiyamada Station at 4:11 p.m. on Tuesday.

Welcomed at the station by many Government and civilian notables, they went straight to the Aburaya Hotel amid the cheers and waves of banners, saluting with smiles the welcoming national school children lined up the path.

Today at 8:30 a.m., the Burmese Prime Minister and his colleagues left the hotel and visited the Grand Shrines of Ise, where they prayed in sincere reverence for sure victory in the current war and for closer relationship between Japan and Thailand.

At 11:10 a.m., the mission left Ujiyamada Station for Kashihara.

Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, departed from Tokyo deeply impressed with Japan's abundant reserve power in spite of the five years of China Affair and the two years of the War of Greater East Asia. Also, his confidence in Japan's sincerity has been greatly fortified and his determination to cooperate fully for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia tremendously invigorated, according to Hyogoro Sakurai, adviser to the Burmese Military Administration, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Adviser Sakurai had not been in the best of health since his return to Japan last winter, but with the arrival of the distinguished guests from Burma, he played his part in welcoming and guiding the Burmese officials during their sojourn in Tokyo. Mr. Sakurai gives what he believes to have been the impressions of Prime Minister Ba Maw during his visit in Tokyo, as follows:

Was Highly Satisfied

"Prime Minister Ba Maw appeared immensely gratified. In fact it might be better to say that he was greatly relieved, for he had come into contact with the greatness of Japan, which surpassed his assumptions. The Prime Minister may have harbored some doubts and misgivings before his arrival, but these must have been completely swept away when he perceived the firmness of Japan's moral principles and the unwavering basic policy of Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia. He seemed to have been highly satisfied.

"Japan's reserve strength in spite of the five years of the China Affair and the two years of the War of Greater East Asia was a source of wonder to the Burmese leader, and he expressed profound admiration at the orderly life on the home front.

"Although Prime Minister Ba Maw had become accustomed to the European style of living during his stay in London and Paris, however, probably due to the ties of blood that bound the Prime Minister and ourselves as peoples of East Asia, he found it easy and natural to enter into the Japanese mode of living, preferring Japanese food and Japanese lodgings.

"Prime Minister Ba Maw was greatly touched when the audience

(Continued on Page 2)

R.A.F. Loses 26 Planes In Abortive Reich Raid

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—Twenty-six airplanes were lost by the Royal Air Force which attacked North and West Germany last night when they released explosives and incendiary bombs causing casualties among the inhabitants. These planes were shot down by the German anti-aircraft batteries and nocturnal fighter planes.

Meanwhile, German patrol boats and coastal anti-aircraft batteries shot down five anti-Axis bombers in Norway and in the Atlantic waters last night.

Algiers Consulate Planned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—The Brazilian Foreign Office today announced that Brazil will establish a Consulate in Algiers, according to information from Rio de Janeiro.

HORI IS AMUSED AS ENEMY RAP CHURCHILL PLAN

British Leader Not Alone Blamable for Situation, He Says

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, in his comment this morning on the various repercussions which have arisen in the enemy camp regarding Churchill's recent radio-cast seemed to be quite amused over the trials and tribulations of the anti-Axis countries whose leaders, he described as arch-imperialists who think of gain at the expense of others. His talk to the foreign correspondents follows in full:

"Winston Churchill, the other day, delivered what is reported to be the longest speech of his career as Prime Minister and the abundance of repercussions it has invited probably is a source of considerable satisfaction to him. Naturally, speeches of such a distinguished personage as Mr. Churchill would always bring about many a comment, either pro or con. So it seems to be the case this time.

Hull Embarrassed

Leaving aside the sharp comments given at Berlin, it was reported on March 25 that Secretary of State Hull found it embarrassing to reply to the question of a correspondent who asked about the future status of small, weaker nations. An answer might have been obtained if the correspondent first asked about the future position of once strong powers such as America and Britain. Also I should regard John Mac Cormack not too sympathetic with Mr. Churchill for having forgotten his frantic cry that Britain cannot be strong everywhere.

"However, a Professor Max Lerner seems to have better insight in seeing things as they are when he describes Churchill as a man who looks forward with eyes still on the past and who still thinks in terms of an empire.

"It may be that the territorial claims of the refugee Polish Government under the aegis of the British Government greatly aggravated the latent but irreconcilable internal conflict, suspicion and jealousy within the so-called United States camp, and compelled Churchill to devote at least part of his speech to it. Then his satisfaction is well imagined when his speech in turn provoked claims of yet another refugee government in the form of an open letter from van Kleffens to the Times, London, on March 5. By now, London should be a haunted house with so many quarreling ghost-governments about.

Closer to Home

"When one hears any remark by Anglo-American leaders recently,

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN BOMBERS BLAST ENEMY SHIPS OFF AFRICA

Total Anti-Axis Losses In Vessels Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—German bombers carried out a terrific bombing attack against an anti-Axis convoy in North African waters which lasted from the afternoon until the night of yesterday and, according to information so far received here, they inflicted heavy damages to at least three enemy vessels.

Special to Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 29.—Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor until the end of March 1943, the German-Italian and Japanese Naval and Air Forces have destroyed 2,350 enemy merchant vessels totaling over 15,000,000 gross register tons.

The U.S. news service reports that since Pearl Harbor American shipyards have launched a total of 321 merchant vessels. Considering this report as correct these 321 ships will have an estimated gross register total of about 3,010,500 tons.

This would mean that against a loss of 15,000,000 gross register tons there stands a production gain of only 3,000,000 tons resulting from the war against the merchant shipping of the Anglo-Saxon countries since the 'Black Sunday' of Pearl Harbor until the end of March.

German-Italian and Japanese submarines, surface craft and bombers have thus destroyed five times as much shipping space as was launched during the same period from American shipyards.

Information Body Being Renovated To Aid Activities

Discussion Room Is New Item--Changes Effective Tomorrow

With a view to improving its enlightenment and propaganda machinery, the Government has decided to renovate the structure of the Board of Information. With the regulations for the reform being made public in the Official Gazette today, the renovation will take effect from tomorrow.

The reform of the structure of the Board of Information aims at guiding and enlightening public opinion and enhancing the morale and fighting spirit of the people on the home front. Internationally, the reform is intended to render overseas propaganda against the enemy countries more active, demoralize the fighting spirit of enemy countries and disturb their unity. Improvement of ideological measures directed toward various parts of the Greater East Asia Sphere is another aim considered essential to influence the various peoples in the sphere to fully understand the real intention of the Japanese Government and cooperate with Japan in the establishment of Greater East Asia.

Discussion Room Created

The most important point in the reorganization is the creation of the Discussion Room directly belonging to the President of the Board of Information. This department will be given the task of planning basic items regarding information and propaganda and adjusting them, and of securing close contact with the Imperial Headquarters and various Government offices concerned. For this purpose, the five-department system has been changed to a four-department system.

The main points of the reorganization follow:

1. The five-department system has been changed to a four-department system.
2. The Discussion Room has been established for the first time in the Secretariat of the President.
3. For the purpose of strengthening planning and investigation pertaining to foreign propaganda, the Investigation Section has been created in the Third Department.
4. Matters under the competency of the third section of the First Department and the first section of the Fifth Department have been incorporated into the Information Section, People's Movement Section and Weekly Section of the First De-

(Continued on Page 2)

Denmark Is Prepared To Return Extrality

Domei

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—The Danish Government is ready to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China, it was revealed by the authorities today, who issued the following statement: "The Danish Government has been considering negotiations with the Chinese Government for some time in the past regarding its extraterritoriality and concessions in China. So far as the concessions are concerned, the problem has already been practically solved because the Chungking regime has already lost all of its control over Danish concessions. Our Government, therefore, has only to recognize this fact juridically."

LUFTWAFFE HITS FOE IN TUNISIA

Destroys Five Enemy Aircraft and Bombs Artillery Positions

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—German air force in action on the Tunisian Front yesterday staged an aerial combat with a powerful enemy fighter plane unit in the central sector and shot down five aircraft. German warplanes also bombed and inflicted heavy damages to enemy artillery positions. On the southern front, German bombers carried out a low-altitude attack on enemy units in the neighborhood of the Mareth line and inflicted heavy damages.

Enemy Attack Crushed

Domei

ROME, March 30.—Italian Military Headquarters made the following official announcement today on the war situation in Tunisia.

"On the Tunisian front the enemy sent powerful crack units of tank and infantry corps to the front lines. However, the enemy's attempts to surround Axis position were frustrated by the effective counter-attacks of the Axis forces, which moved into new positions according to planned strategy.

"German bombers swooped down on a fleet of enemy transports off the coast of Philippeville, and torpedoed two enemy merchant ships of 5,000 tons each.

"Meanwhile, an Italian submarine sank a 7,000-ton merchantman in the Atlantic Ocean."

Furious Battle Rages

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 29.—The Axis positions in Northern Tunisia were raided by British formations all day long on Sunday from Djebel to the coast all along the entire front. The infantry and tank forces, belonging to the First British Army, after an extensive artillery preparation advanced toward the Tuara sector where they, however, suffered considerable losses in the course of the forenoon.

The positions of the Axis were withdrawn in the afternoon since another British formation coming from the area of Djebel Abiod threatened the Axis positions from the flank. A German formation

(Continued on Page 2)

Gauss Sees Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—United States Ambassador to Chungking, Clarence E. Gauss, who recently returned to America together with Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House yesterday morning, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Uchida Given Post

Goro Uchida, former Consul-General at Amoy, was appointed Councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs announced on Tuesday.

Varga Resigns Post In Hungary Cabinet

Joseph Varga, Hungarian Minister of Industry and concurrently Minister of Commerce and Communications resigned on Tuesday after four years' tenure of office, according to a dispatch of the Hungarian Telegraphic News Agency received here today by the Hungarian Legation.

Francis Zsindely has been appointed the new Minister of Commerce and Communications.

The New Minister was born in 1891, served as a soldier in the World War of 1914-18 and was decorated several times. He partook in several important negotiation abroad in representing the Hungarian Finance Ministry.

Geza Bornemissza has been appointed Minister of Industry. He was born in 1895, fought in the first World War as a volunteer, and was a student in the Polytechnic High School. He was awarded several decorations. He was Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Goemboes Cabinet for three years.

British Gun-boats Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—In the course of a sea battle fought in the Straits of Dover by a German fleet against a British convoy, German high-speed boats made numerous direct hits on two British gun-boats, one of which was set ablaze, German naval authorities announced today. British warship's sank one of the Reich speedboats which had been heavily damaged and deprived of its navigability, the same authorities added.

U.S.-SOVIET GAP STILL UNCLOSED

Churchill Proposition For Conference Faces Plenty of Obstacles

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden, who is now visiting in the United States, has asked the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull to pay a visit to London and simultaneously requested Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to come over to Britain in case Hull is unable to leave Washington, reports the Sunday Times.

With Eden's mission in America nearly completed, there now remain only practical arrangements to be made with Roosevelt, Hull and Welles. Churchill's proposition for the holding of an European Conference and Asiatic Conference in the course of his radio speech has given rise to serious criticisms.

Concerning the proposed new setups among the anti-Axis Powers, preparatory discussions have been made. However, well-informed circles are observing that no concrete conclusion will be reached until opinions of each of the anti-Axis Powers on this subject have been sounded out.

The Soviet Union has shown no special interest in general discussions on this question, merely saying that the principle had already been decided upon in the Anglo-Soviet Pact.

The Observer says that Eden has put forth desperate efforts to prevail upon American leaders to share his own opinion that the Soviet Union would cooperate with the anti-Axis Powers with regard to the post-war problems, but that this attitude of Eden's toward the Soviet Union has created a stir within the American Government.

The public opinion of the United States is still manifesting antipathy against the Soviet Union over the latter's territorial ambitions in the Balkans and Baltic. There still remains a great gap between American and Soviet sentiments.

The New York Times made the following noteworthy comment:

"Should the Soviet Union be prepared to accept various arrangements concerning minor Powers in accordance with the principle of the Atlantic Charter, the United States would be able to cooperate with her more easily than at present."

Burma Leaders Offer Prayers At Ise Shrines

(Continued From Page 1)

at the Kabuki Theater rose to welcome the Burmese officials on the night of their attendance at the theater. He could perceive that the people of Japan reciprocated Burma's friendliness.

"The usual cheery and smiling face of the Prime Minister assumed a serious and thoughtful aspect when he made his visits to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines, for he realized that what they embodied constituted the strength of Japan.

Dislikes Foreign Clothes

"It is a well-known fact that Prime Minister Ba Maw disliked foreign clothing and it was only as a precaution against cold weather in Japan that he had a suit made for his visit here. He considered the use of the English language an unavoidable evil and most likely his attitude toward foreign clothing was the same.

"I was very happy to see Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other Burmese officials departing from Tokyo with a full understanding of Japan's intentions and with an expression of profound satisfaction on their faces. The construction of a new Burma will call for tremendous efforts and perseverance but I am sure that with his firm confidence gained from the recent visit to Japan, Prime Minister Ba Maw will successfully consummate the great task assigned him. We, on our part, will spare no efforts to assist in the building of the new Burma."

Luftwaffe Hits Foe in Tunisia

(Continued from Page 1)

which already had been surrounded fought its way through into the new Axis defense line taking with them a number of enemy prisoners as well as two British infantry guns.

The battle was extremely violent and had to be fought in a very difficult terrain resulting in considerable losses on both sides. The fighting became more lively in the early morning hours of March 29 along the entire fighting sector. The result of this battle is so far unknown.

The British formations that gathered in front of the bend of Medjez el Bab deployed on Sunday for further attacks toward the northeast and east. The well-aimed fire of the German batteries, however, destroyed these deployments so effectively that the planned attack could not be carried out. The fact has, however, to be reckoned with that the Britishers will deploy here before long since more reinforcements were received by the First British Army within the recent few days.

2 Companies to Float ¥90-Million Debentures

To raise fresh funds for new wartime production undertakings in Manchoukuo and North China, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the North China Development Company will float new debentures amounting to ¥50,000,000 and ¥40,000,000, respectively, it was revealed by the Industrial Bank of Japan on Wednesday, states Domei. The new South Manchuria Railway debentures to be issued on April 13 will bear an interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 13 years, while the North China Development Company debentures will be floated on April 12 at a 4.2 per cent interest with the redemption to be made within 13 years.

MANCHOU SEES INDUSTRY RISE

1st Year of Second 5-Year Plan Results In Doubled Expansion

Domei

HSINKING, March 30.—The first year of Manchoukuo's second 5-year industrial development plan coming to an end tomorrow, saw Manchoukuo's economic importance doubled in line with the development of the War of Greater East Asia.

With a remarkable increase in the production of iron and steel during the period, Manchoukuo was able to send quantities of these vital materials to Japan as per schedule, while plans for the production and collection of agricultural products carried out during the year marked a new epoch in Manchoukuo agriculture.

During the period, the Chingpo Hydroelectric Company's plants began full operations, while the Fongman Hydroelectric Company started business. In addition, steam power plants and the network of electric power transmission facilities were enlarged, placing the electricity supply on a stable basis.

Meanwhile, production of copper, lead, zinc and other ores made steady progress thanks to efforts made since the formulation of the first 5-year plan.

Subsidiary to the second 5-year plan, Manchoukuo has planned to develop further its light industries with the object of making Manchoukuo self-sufficient in consumption goods.

Brisk trade with such adjacent areas as North China and Chosen contributed much to the smooth execution of the industrial development plan during the period under review.

Joint War Endeavor Pledged by Dr. Chu

(Continued from Page 1)

in prosecuting their common task. We are happy to see this pleasant fact.

"With China's entry into the war, Japan, with great sacrifices of its interests, decided to retrocede its concessions in China and also to abolish its extraterritorial rights. On this memorable occasion today of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to its old capital, Japan has retroceded its exclusive concessions to China. This fact will remain an indelible glory in the history of Sino-Japanese relationships.

"In the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has already established an impregnable position, while our enemies, Britain and America, have suffered miserable setbacks in military, economic, political as well as in ideological spheres. Under the circumstances, it will not be long before they are completely crushed and the day when the Anglo-American Powers are smashed will be the very day when the restoration of East Asia will be completely realized.

"On the auspicious occasion, all China envisages a bright future for Greater East Asia and renews its pledge to crush the common enemies of Asia in close collaboration with Japan and Manchoukuo."

Vigerie Given Air Post

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—Air Marshal Bastier de la Vigerie, former Deputy Chief of the French puppet regime in North Africa and adjutant to rebel General Charles de Gaulle, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force of the French Rebel Army in West Africa and has already started for Dakar, according to a broadcast from Algiers.

KARAFUTO MADE JAPAN PROPER

New Status Effective Tomorrow--Single Control Plan Aimed

In accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting last September in connection with the plan for single control over internal and external administrations, Karafuto will be included into Japan Proper as from tomorrow.

The gist of concrete measures for administration and finance arising from the proposed incorporation was discussed and approved during the meeting of the Cabinet on January 20.

On the other hand, a bill for the abolition of Law No. 25 which was enacted in 1907—a law in connection with the ordinance which is to be enforced in Karafuto—was drafted at the recent session of the Diet and promulgated on March 27, which is to be made effective as from April 1.

Simultaneously, necessary procedures for governmental organization necessitated by the reform in the Karafuto Government and revisions in various laws concerned have been completed. Thus, the Karafuto Government will change its appearance it has retained since its establishment in 1904 and will devote itself to the execution of various wartime measures in view of its geographical importance as the northern border of the Japanese Empire.

The construction of Japan Proper, which currently constitutes of one "do," three fu" and 43 "ken," will therefore be changed from April 1 to one "do," Karafuto, three "fu" and 43 "ken."

In effecting the incorporation, however, radical changes will be avoided as much as possible in order to be in parallel with the current state of colonial affairs. Therefore, with the exception of items which require unified management from the viewpoint of national defense, such as communications, railway, meteorological surveys, etc., the general administration will be conducted collectively by the Karafuto Government under the supervision of the competent Ministers concerned.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

propaganda in parallel with diplomacy. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it can be well said that the reorganization in the structure of the Board of Information was predestined.

The institution of the Discussion Room is worthy of attention as a conception to compensate the deficiency in guiding propaganda and public opinion in Japan.

The most important items which offer information since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, needless to say, are the war results, but as the announcements are made by the Army and Navy Press Sections of the Imperial Headquarters, the Press Sections are more important as a news source than the Board of Information. Therefore, although liaison between the two was sufficiently conducted by the Army and Navy officers in the Board of Information, it has been affecting the monistic function of the Government's information organ.

The fact that the chiefs of the Army and Navy Press Sections have become constituting members of the Discussion Room of the Board of Information as a result of the current reorganization is expected to go a long way toward compensating this deficiency.

The Board of Information was created before the inception of the War of Greater East Asia and as such, its function was more or less for internal purposes, and was therefore insufficient to digest overseas propaganda which is absolutely necessary and moreover, vital, under wartime conditions.

From the very first, there have been points in Japanese propaganda which seemed to mix the internal and external propaganda and where were even examples which gave rise to doubts as to the points on which, according to the time and place, importance should be attached.

Since we are at war with the United States and Britain, the countries which have natural talent in propaganda and trickery with which to cover up their miserable defeats in the armed conflict, the structure as well as the function of the Japanese overseas propaganda organ should be strengthened even more than what is being planned today. It is even doubtful whether the current reorganization is sufficient when it is considered that overseas propaganda is an influential instrument in making the East Asiatic races understand the policy of the Japanese nation and securing their wholehearted cooperation toward the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is a different problem whether or not the situation will progress to a stage where a Ministry of Propaganda will be instituted, but when the vital importance of the guidance of propaganda and public opinion under wartime conditions is considered, the current reorganization in the structure of the Board of Information seems to be yet a passive measure.

There appears to be many items which should be given attention, such as the incorporation of various Ministry's organs for gathering news, mobilization of knowledge from civilians in general, etc., in the future. It is hoped that the competent authorities will exert still more efforts after the reorganization is effected.

Enemy Rivalry

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Three weeks have gone by since British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden crossed to America and began conversations with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Soviet Ambassador Litvinov, Chungking Ambassador T. V. Soong and others but all these conferences are likely to come to nothing with somebody asking the embarrassing question: "Who'll be the cat?"

Information from a certain quarter already admits that the Eden visit has been a failure and urges Hull or Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to visit London, since the situation is too grave to allow such an antagonism as now exists among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to persist. If this report be true, the anti-Axis camp must really be in a pitiable state.

We have pointed out more than once that such a situation naturally results from the nature of the ties linking the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. These countries are fundamentally incompatible in their national makeup, policy and interests, so that any attempt to harmonize them in any but the most superficial manner is bound to failure, as trying to mix water with oil. Eden must have had little insight indeed that he thought he could adjust the fundamental differences by offering temporary advantages.

Consider, for instance, the bitter and deep-seated antagonism among the three Powers over the Soviet-Finnish dispute. On November 30, 1939, when the Soviet-Finnish War broke out, President Roosevelt at once recommended the two countries to suspend hostilities but when the Soviet Union gave no heed and continued its attack on Finland, feeling in the United States toward the Soviets grew extremely bitter and the United States Government prohibited the exports of munitions and other materials to the Soviet Union in the name of economic sanctions and undertook actively to restrain what it called the Red imperialism of the Soviets. Further, in July, 1940 when the Soviet Union annexed the three Baltic countries, the United States and Britain did not disguise their attitude of jealousy and condemnation.

Such a state of rivalry and antagonism between the Anglo-American set and the Soviet Union is fatal so long as the former are capitalistic and imperialistic countries and the latter a socialist nation which repudiates capitalism. The difference is fundamental and can never be settled. Even if the outbreak of the German-Soviet War has completely changed the relations among the three, it does not imply any essential harmony of interests or policies but only a temporary and makeshift compromise on certain superficial issues. By such compromises the internal conflict among them is liable to be intensified rather than dissolved.

Thus, the Standley and Wallace issues were not purely accidental but were affairs that were expected sooner or later. What is of particular interest in this connection is that the conflict among the three Powers is centered on post-war problems. That they should be so deeply at variance over the Atlantic Charter, their blueprint for the future world, demonstrates the fundamental nature of their rivalry. Eden might be able to spread a veneer of compromise as a result of his activities at Washington but he would find it utterly impossible to compose the fundamental differences.

The greater the reverses suffered at the front, the more glaring will become their antagonism while any favorable turn in warfare is likely only to intensify their rivalry. Eden may boast of results from his exertions but he would only be counting the chicks before they are hatched and reality would only cover him with ignominy.

Aomori Governor Named

Kohei Utsunomiya, chief of the Northeastern Area Board of the Cabinet, was appointed Governor of Aomori Prefecture on Tuesday while his predecessor, Governor Shunsuke Yamada, was named Chief of Police of Manchoukuo.

Allies Hail Japan's China Policy—Enemy Camp Thrown Into Despair

True to the saying, "Justice will always win!", all the peoples of the world—regardless of whether they are allies, enemies or neutrals have come to realize what is meant by Japan's proposed establishment of the New Order of East Asia, according to Domei.

This world-wide recognition of Japan's justified action assumed a significance of note on the third anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China, yesterday. Also, Japan's righteous action has been all the more clarified by Tojo's recent visit to Nanking and also by the present visit here of the Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw.

Now, the world's attention is being focused on Japan's friendly acts toward new-born China, which are being manifested one after another as in the formal return of Japanese concessions in various parts of China and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, which are now in force. Moreover, it is gratifying to hear that such nations as Italy, France and Spain are also expected to follow Japan's suit by retroceding their respective administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government.

Repercussions Noted

It would not be out of place to note what kind of repercussions Japan's positive enthusiasm and concrete measures toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have had on our allies, the neutral nations as well as on the enemy, especially since Nanking's participation in the war. In this connection we may quote varied but interesting views expressed by the press of various countries.

The influential Berlin newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has recently published a long article entitled "Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Political Offensive," in which it said: "Prime Minister Tojo's declaration on Burmese independence has greatly embarrassed the anti-Axis camp. Also, by his recent visit to Nanking, the Japanese Prime Minister clarified the fundamental policies concerning the cooperation of various East Asiatic countries. On top of this, Burmese Prime Minister Ba Maw and his party has recently journeyed to Japan, thus the Japanese Government's policy has marked a further advance."

Then, when Prime Minister Tojo visited Nanking, German political and diplomatic quarters unanimously declared: "In the present war, various East Asiatic nations, especially Burma and Malai, have wholeheartedly and voluntarily cooperated with Japan in the boundless joy of being able to free themselves from Anglo-American tyranny. That justice and humanity will finally win has been amply demonstrated by the recent success of President Wang Ching-wei's policies."

Apros of Prime Minister Tojo's recent Diet speech, the world-famous commentator Virginio Gayda, of the Giornale d'Italia has stated: "Japan's political spirit is not aimed at grasping territories, but it is purported to win the peaceful and voluntary cooperation of the various Asiatic peoples."

Chungking Is Worried

Next, the Chungking regime, though outwardly boasting of their feeble resistance against Japan through scanty Anglo-American assistance, is inwardly bewildered over the ever-tightening Nanking-Tokyo relations. As a matter of fact, a spokesman of the Chungking Publicity Department a few days ago warned the Chinese people under Chungking's jurisdiction, saying: "Chungking is seriously concerned over the outcome of the recent Tojo-Wang Ching-wei interview. We must be fully prepared for the circumstances to follow."

Meanwhile, a Chungking newspaper also warned Chungking leaders that they should be on guard against Japan's new offensive which is sure to arise as a result of the closer understanding reached between Prime Minister Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei.

Information available here from reliable sources also reveals that Thomson, former Tokyo correspondent for U.P. and recognized authoritity on East Asiatic affairs, entertains a highly pessimistic view of the future of Anglo-American-Chungking relations. He says: "Since the Chinese people in general have now come to collaborate with Japan, both economically and politically, it will be difficult for the anti-Axis Powers to win Chinese support in the future."

The press of neutral nations does not seem to have been left behind other countries in recognizing Japan's justified action. For instance, a certain influential Turkish paper has recently opined: "Japan's recent actions, such as the abandonment of her special rights in China and the recent visit to Nanking of Prime Minister Tojo, all go to show that Japan is going to treat China as a completely free, independent and equal nation. Should Chungking quickly come to grasp the true intentions of Japan, the China problem will automatically be solved."

SHANGHAI PRESS FULL OF PRAISE

Japan's Contribution To China's Advance, Sincerity Recognized

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 30.—All local vernaculars on the occasion of the Third Anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking today, editorially expressed gratitude to Japan for her great contribution to the progress of China. The journals, lauding the close relationship now existing between Japan and China, also outlined the noble destiny lying before the rising Chinese nation.

The Sheng Pao's editorial expressed joy that the economic and cultural relationship between Japan and China has grown increasingly stronger in the three years since the National Government's return to Nanking.

"Expressing our deepest respect on the occasion of this memorable day, we should like to note the following points which comprise our hopes and retrospection:

Hopes Are Outlined

"1. In order to develop patriotism and national morale, the Government should strengthen its activities in the cultural and educational fields.

"2. A system of government enabling all the people to participate in the central as well as regional organs should be established as soon as possible.

"3. The government should work for the absolute solution of the price and food problems."

The Hsin Chungkuo Pao writes:

"On the occasion of this memorable day, we should ask ourselves what made possible the return of the National Government to Nanking three years ago.

"It was the Japan-China Peace Pact which was concluded on December 30, 1939 with the Konoye Message which was issued on December 22, 1938 forming the basis for the Pact.

"Japan took this just stand at that time in spite of the fact that her Army occupied the greater part of the territory of China then, including the greater part of the financial area. That is why the Chinese were doubtful of Japan's sincerity then and believed that it would be an impossibility for Japan to carry out her words even though President Wang Ching-wei with his deep foresight expressed his full trust.

"What has taken place in the ensuing three years however, has most emphatically proved the sincerity of Japan and the wisdom of President Wang Ching-wei. Henceforth, if the people will follow with absolute loyalty the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, the continued progress of the nation will be an absolute certainty."

Great Strides Made

The Chung Hwa Jih Pao's editorial read as follows:

"The path which we traversed during the past three years with hands firmly clasped with our Ally Japan was a difficult path indeed, but when we think of the fruits of our past efforts, we cannot suppress the great joy which spontaneously arises in our hearts.

"At the same time boundless gratitude for Japan spontaneously springs in our hearts. Suffice it to say that our country has achieved momentous strides in political, military, economic, and cultural fields during the past three years.

"The saying, 'There can be no China without Japan,' has now become an indisputable truth, just as indisputable as the truth that the greatest enemies of Asia are the United States and Britain and that there can be eternal peace in Asia only by the driving out of Anglo-American influences from our hemisphere.

"The Greater East Asia War is a war for the defense of Asia and final victory means the winning of victory for Asia.

"This will be a victory for Japan and China. We have nothing to fear. If there is anything to fear it is our lack of efforts."

Information Body Being Renovated To Aid Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

partment.

5. Such names as the First Section have been abandoned, and each section has been given a more concrete name indicating the nature of its function.

To explain more concretely, the Discussion Room is to handle affairs concerning planning and investigation relating to the basic matters of information and propaganda. Hitherto, the First and Second Departments have been under the charge of the Army and Navy, making the organization of the Board divisional. As a result of the present reorganization, this defect in organization has been removed. All basic matters are to be handled by the Discussion Room under the direct control of the President.

In order to perfect the information function in conformity with the phase of guidance concerning military operations, what is planned and worked out in the Discussion Room is to be translated into action through the Secretariat and working organs of the four departments.

Personnel Setup Changed

Then, the personnel of the Discussion Room comprises the President, Vice-President, the different Department Directors, Press Section Director of the War Office, Fourth Sectional Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Office, General Affairs Sectional Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. These officials of the Army, Navy and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs may concurrently serve as information officials. This point is noteworthy in view of their positions. In addition, some others are to be placed on the staff of the Discussion Room, but, two of them will be Army and Navy officers with posts as full-time information officials attached to the Room.

In short, the establishment of the Discussion Room has been necessitated by the external situation in which the Board of Information and the Imperial Headquarters should stand on watertight relations with each other, in view of the fact that the war is assuming more and more the character of ideological warfare and as ideological warfare is required to be pushed in perfect harmony with military campaigning.

What claims special mention here is that the Board of Information should function in conformity with the political power in connection with the war guidance to be exercised by the Prime Minister, on whose shoulders rest the entire responsibilities of the military command and State affairs.

Hori Sarcastic As Enemy Rap Churchill Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

one's thought is apt to be brought back to the so-called "Atlantic Charter." One thing that should not be forgotten here is that the "Charter" was announced at the earlier stage of the war, when there was yet room for imagination and propaganda.

"When, however, the weight of the war is being felt more and more in its real sense and form, the cries approach closer to home. If there is any discrepancy, it should not be called inconsistency but the practical handling of affairs for which Anglo-American politicians have long been known to be adept.

"However, in the present war the whole situation is more complex. Each of the leaders of the enemy camp, who are arch-imperialists responsible for the war, harbors private ambitions which are irreconcilable with those of others. Inasmuch as they think of gain at the cost of others they, according to Lerner again, cannot speak too frankly. But it is of course not fair to blame Mr. Churchill alone for that."

U.S. Seen Dissatisfied

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—There is a growing dissatisfaction in the United States over British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent radio speech on the post-war program. The dissatisfaction seems to be particularly severe in American political circles which are strongly denouncing Britain's selfish designs.

A Washington dispatch available here reveals that John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts of the United States House of Representatives, levelling his bold attack against Churchill's idea of settling the international dispute by regional factors, declared: "We can't bear the British manner of treating Chungking as if an orphan picked up on the street. Every nation is equally responsible for the future phase of the war.

Washington correspondents for the London Times and the News Chronicle also join in endorsing the aggravating American public sentiment toward Britain. Especially the Washington reporter for the latter has sarcastically stated: "The unexpected ripple caused by Churchill's speech must have taught a good lesson to Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden as to how to properly handle the American public opinion."

Apparently admitting the failure of the Eden's mission, a Washington report said: "No definite results were to be expected from Eden's negotiations with the Washington Government leaders right from the beginning because of the parley being of a very complicated and serious nature."

Meantime, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, who is regarded as one of the next Presidential candidates from the Republican Party, has warned the anti-Axis nations not to waste so much time in discussing the post-war problems at this stage of the war.

Toidai Savant Succumbs

Dr. Sen Kawatsu, honorary professor of Tokyo Imperial University and one of the foremost authorities on political economy, passed away at 7:35 p.m. on Sunday at St. Luke's International Hospital.

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Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in
The Name of Democracy

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NEW MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN FOREIGN POSTS

Imperial Ordinances Promulgated to Bolster Consular, Diplomatic Setup in China

EFFECTIVE FROM TODAY

Thailand, Southern Regions Corps Also to Be Expanded to Meet New Situation

A number of Imperial ordinances designed to give effect to the decision of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to strengthen the diplomatic and consular establishments in China and the Southern Regions were promulgated on Tuesday.

The measures, which will meet the needs of the new situation which has arisen in China and the Southern occupied regions, will be enforced in the 1943-44 fiscal year which starts today. The measures provide for the new establishment of consulates in Kaifeng, Honan Province, Pangpu, Anhwei Province, and Pratabon, Thailand and the elevation to the status of consulates of the out-station of the Kalgan Consulate-General in Tatung, Shansi Province, and the branch of the Tientsin Consulate-General in Tongshan, Hopei Province. At the same time, the measures call for the extension and strengthening of the Embassy in Thailand, and the adjustment and strengthening of consular establishments in China.

The Embassy in Thailand will be made up of the Secretariat, General Affairs Bureau and Economic Bureau. The Embassy staff will be increased so that the dispatch of the business concerning telegraphic communications, administration, industry and traffic may be expedited.

The extension and strengthening of the consulate-general and consulates in China will involve an increase in personnel necessitated by an increase in the business now being handled by the special service organs. The measures also provide for an increase in the number of officials handling matters concerning weather, sea transportation and policing in China and of those handling business concerning telegraphic communications in the various Southern Regions.

The measures providing for the extension and strengthening of diplomatic and consular establishments in China and Southern Regions are expected to be enforced today. However, there will be some delay in the establishment of consulates in Pangpu and Pratabon, it is understood.

THAI PREMIER WITNESSES MASS WEDDING CEREMONY

Acts as Go-Between With Mrs. Songkhram in Uniting 71 Couples in Marriage

Domei

BANGKOK, March 29.—In a mass marriage ceremony which was held yesterday afternoon at the official residence of Field Marshal Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, 71 young couples were solemnly united in marriage with Premier and Mrs. Songkhram personally acting as go-between.

The prospective bridegrooms, smartly dressed in their formal suit and the brides to be, beautifully attired in their Western wedding apparel with sparkling necklaces, bracelets and expensive footwear, assembled at the ceremony hall at 2:30 p.m.

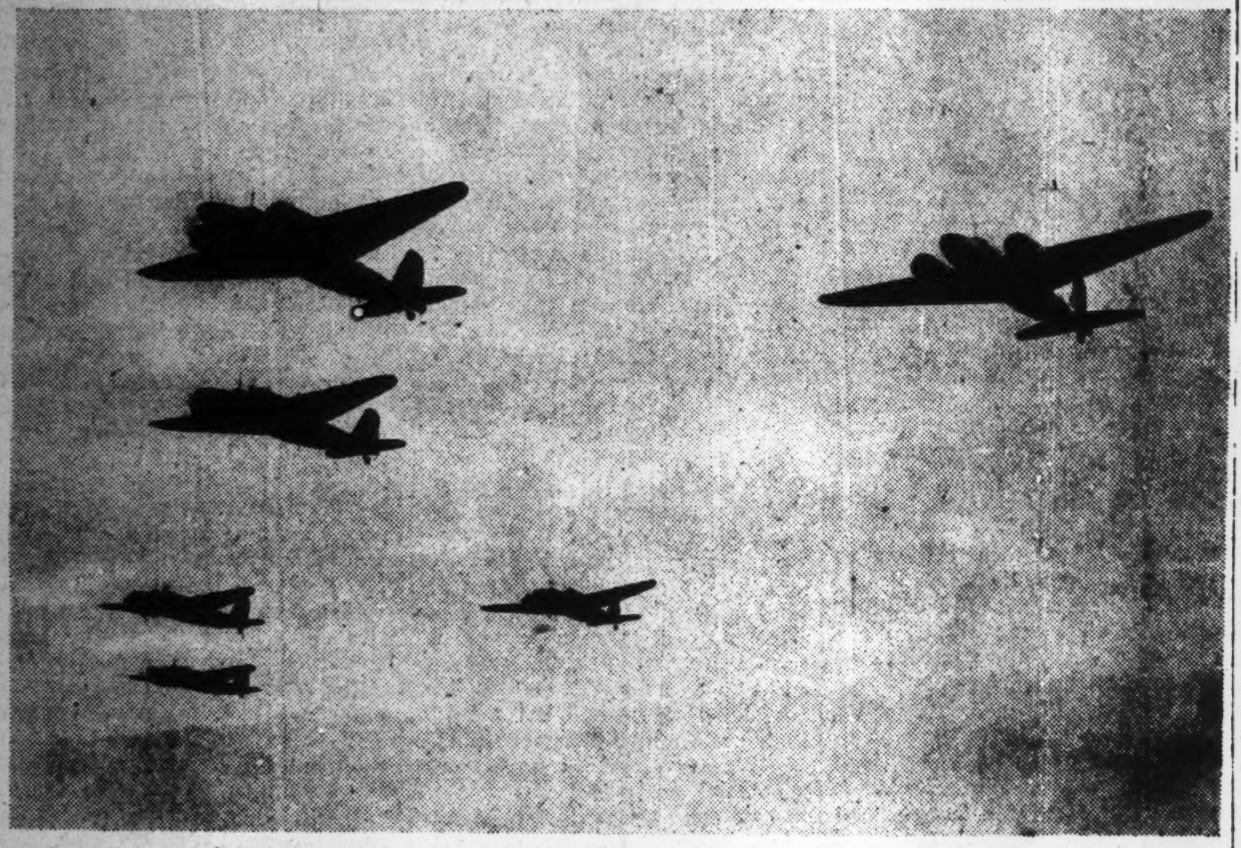
The Thai Premier congratulated and wished the newly-weds success and happiness in their matrimonial life and presented them with wedding gifts.

It was understood that of the 71 newly-weds those planning to go on a honeymoon trip can enjoy the one-half reduction in railway fare put into effect by the Government.

Takao, Naval Harbor

Takao, in Taiwan, is to become a naval harbor beginning April 1, according to the Official Gazette dated March 30. In view of the growing importance of Taiwan as a pivotal point in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and as the relay base between Japan and the various Southern Regions, the Navy is ued the necessary orders for giving Takao, in the province of Takao, the status of a naval harbor and fixing its boundaries.

High Flying Eagles



Over the towering, jagged peaks of the Arakan mountain range, the War Eagles of the Army speed on their way toward enemy positions in India.
(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

ALL CHINA OBSERVES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

President Wang Addresses 3,000 Youth Corps Representatives; Major Cities Celebrate

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The celebration today of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking began with a ceremony at 9 a.m. at the Great Ceremony Hall in which President Wang Ching-wei addressed the gathering of 3,000 including representatives of youth corps from various parts of China.

President Wang spoke for over 30 minutes. Enthusiastic cheers echoed throughout the hall when he emphatically declared, "the Chungking people are no longer our countrymen. Their regime is a cat's-paw of the United States and Britain, and we will crush it."

At 10:30 a.m., the National Government invited Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, Manchoukuo Ambassador Lu Jung-huan, Italian Ambassador Francesco Maria Marchese Taliani de Marchio, and other foreign diplomats stationed in Nanking to a tea party held at the auditorium of the Great Ceremony Hall. The function was attended by President Wang.

The celebration was continued in the afternoon with a brilliant military review by the Nanking Government's armed forces.

At 3 p.m. 40 warships of the Nanking Government's Navy participated in a naval review on the upper Yangtze River.

Concerts were also held to celebrate the day's significance.

Shanghai Celebrates

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 30.—The third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking was celebrated here with impressive ceremonies and rallies.

The Shanghai Special Municipality this morning held a ceremony felicitating the occasion in its auditorium with the attendance of Japanese and Chinese officials and civilians.

In the afternoon, a review of the Youth Corps here was held by the Municipal authorities at the race course, while a grand rally was staged at the Grand Theater here.

Hankow Is Jubilant

Domei

HANKOW, March 30.—Commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking and the retrocession of the Japanese concessions to China as well as the relinquishment of the Japanese extraterritorial rights in China, the entire population of Hankow today participated in celebrations held here today.

Simultaneously, meetings celebrating the occasion were held at various places in the Wuhan area.

The handing-over ceremonies of the Japanese concessions at Hankow and Shasi were held at the official residence of the Japanese Consul-General here at 10 a.m. today attended by Tomio Takatsu, Japanese Consul-General here, Yang

(Continued on Page 2)

Upper, Lower Houses Send Felicitations To Nanking President

Representing the House of Peers, President Count Yorinaga Matsudaira on Tuesday sent a cable of felicitation to President Wang Ching-wei on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking. Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, representing the Lower House, on Tuesday also sent a cable of felicitation to President Wang Ching-wei.

SINO-JAPANESE TIES EMPHASIZED BY AOKI

Congratulates China for Progress in Radio Address; Dr. Chu Responds From Nanking

The third anniversary of the founding of the rejuvenated National Government at Nanking under President Wang Ching-wei finds its armament strengthened, pacification work advanced, finances established, currency unified and economic construction steadily progressing and it is a matter for wholehearted felicitations that already a dozen foreign countries have extended recognition to it, said Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in his speech broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Animated by the firm conviction that for the rise of China and stability of East Asia Japan and China should not be in conflict but work together in close friendship, Wang Ching-wei parted company with Chiang Kai-shek and dedicated himself to the cause of Sino-Japanese peace, Mr. Aoki recalled. As a step toward the realization of his ideals, the National Government was established at Nanking on March 30, 1940. Progress of the country since then has been rapid. Especially since the entry of the National Government into the War of Greater East Asia, the international position of China has seen an epochal advance and a new historic era has been opened up in the relations between Japan and China.

About a century ago, Mr. Aoki said, the common enemy Britain forced a wholly unjustifiable war on China and imposed humiliating, unequal treaties on that long-suffering country by the force of arms and at every conceivable turn extended its privileges and interests in China. The other enemy, America, he continued, sought to conquer Asia by the might of the dollar and resorted to crafty methods to achieve its ends, such as causing China to fight Japan. When the history of Anglo-American crime is recollected, one cannot help feeling that destruction of the United States and Britain is the only way in which East Asia may be set free, he said.

"The East Asiatic nations must unite and fight together for their very existence," the East Asia Minister emphasized.

Supporting as it does the national desire of China to free itself from the fetters of unequal treaties and to establish autonomy and independ-

(Continued on Page 2)

LEGATION QUARTER IN PEKING RETURNED

Agreement Effectuated in Ceremony Attended by Representatives of Governments

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—A ceremony marking the retrocession of the administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China was held at the Peking Club in the Legation Quarter at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon.

Representatives of Japan, France, Italy, Spain and China as well as the Japanese and Chinese authorities concerned attended the ceremony.

At the outset of the ceremony, Naokichi Kitazawa, Japanese Consul-General at Peking, in his capacity as the chairman of the administrative council of the Peking Legation Quarter, handed over the property list and the documents concerning the retrocession of the administrative rights of the Peking Legation Quarter to Mayor Su Ti-jen of Peking.

Mayor Su then expressed his sincere thanks on behalf of the Chinese Government for the valuable aid extended toward China by the Axis Powers.

Congratulatory addresses by the representatives of the four Governments of Japan, France, Italy and Spain then followed.

Expresses Gratitude

Domei

PEKING, March 29.—Grateful appreciation was expressed today by Su Ti-jen, Mayor of Peking, for the decision made by Italy, France and Spain to retrocede their administrative rights in the Legation Quarter simultaneously with Japan on the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

"I am happy to see that the ideal and principles of the new order in East Asia are being understood by an increasing number of nations in the world," Mayor Su said. He added that at the sametime, "the 2,000,000 citizens of Peking are fully aware of the great influence exerted by Japan in assisting in the establishment of the new world order."

Tientsin Concession Returned

Domei

TIENTSIN, March 30.—The retrocession of the Japanese Concession here to the National Government authorities was formally carried out in the presence of representatives of Japan and China in a ceremony held this morning.

More than 1,000 Japanese residents gathered at the Tientsin Shrine where they pledged to renew their war efforts after the retrocession of the concession had been duly reported to the Shrine.

Another official function was held by the Chinese citizens in the afternoon at the Municipal Hall with Mayor Wang Hsu-kao presiding. Mayor Wang later paid courtesy

(Continued on Page 2)

DECORATIONS ARE AWARDED TO 5 CHINESE

Emperor Graciously Decorates Statesmen for Contribution To New Order

4 HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Announcement Is Made on Significant Anniversary of Nanking Government

His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday was graciously pleased to present high decorations to five noted leaders of new China of whom four are dead in recognition of their meritorious services toward the construction of the new order of Greater East Asia in cooperation with the Japanese Forces defying wily devices of the Chungking regime.

The great honors conferred by His Imperial Majesty are the more significant, it is said, coming as they did at the time of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

The five persons who were honored are the late Chen Lu, Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government at Nanking, now defunct, to whom was presented the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; the late Dr. Tseng Chung-ming, assistant Secretary-General of the former Central Political Council, the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Double-Rayed; the late Ying Tung, President of the North China Construction General Direction, vice-president of the Hsinminhui, and vice-president of the North China Railway Company, the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; the late Mayor Fu Tsung-yao of Greater Shanghai, the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; and General Ho Pei-jung, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, the second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Double-Rayed.

Served at Geneva

The late Mr. Chen used to be China's Foreign Vice-Minister and occupied many other prominent diplomatic posts, including the post of Minister to France and also to Mexico. In 1923 he was appointed China's representative at the League of Nations. When the Reformed Government was founded in Nanking shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair, he was made its Foreign Minister. He was assassinated by Chungking terrorists at his home in the Shanghai International Settlement in April, 1939.

The late Dr. Tseng was a right hand man of President Wang Ching-wei. In 1937, he was appointed assistant Secretary-General of the Central Political Council. When President Wang deserted Chungking in March, 1939, the late Dr. Tseng accompanied him, but while engaged in the peace movement, he was shot to death by Chungking terrorists.

The late Mr. Ying once studied in Japan. After the Manchurian Incident he was appointed a member of the Peking Political Affairs Readjustment Commission. Efforts also were made by him for the solution of pending Sino-Japanese affairs as a member of the Tangku truce agreement committee. Later, he took up many important posts in North China. He died of illness on December 30 last year at the age of 54.

Was Influential Banker

The late Mr. Fu once was an influential banker of Shanghai. From the beginning of the China Affair he opposed China's resistance to Japan. He offered his great cooperation to Japan for the construction of new China. He was assassinated by a group of Chungking terrorists while sleeping in his Shanghai home on October 11, 1940.

General Ho is a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy. He was president of the assembly of the Hankow Special Municipality in April, 1939, and rendered his services to pacification of the situation. Later, he was appointed chairman of Hupeh Province.

U.S. Steel Magnate Dies

James Augustine Farrel, well-known American capitalist who was president of the United States Steel Corporation, died on Monday at the age of 80 years, it was disclosed by a wire from New York, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

ARMY PLANES DAMAGE 11 ENEMY TRANSPORTS SOUTH OF CHITTAGONG

Maungdaw and Cox's Bazar Raided by Air Units, March 27

PIERS ARE BLASTED

6 Hostile Aircraft Shot Down as Interception Is Attempted

Japanese Army Air Units swooped down on enemy vessels in the vicinity of Maungdaw and Cox's Bazar, 100 kilometers south of Chittagong, on March 27 to inflict heavy damage on five 1,000-ton-class transports and six 500-ton transports, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

The Japanese Air Units also smashed pier facilities at Cox's Bazar and shot down six enemy planes which tried to intercept them, the announcement said.

The announcement follows:

"Japanese Army Air Units on March 27 raided enemy vessels near Maungdaw and Cox's Bazar, 100 kilometers south of Chittagong, and scored the following results:

"1. Damages inflicted on the enemy:

"Five 1,000-ton-class transports and six 500-ton-class transports heavily damaged by direct and near hits.

"Pier facilities at Cox's Bazar were also blasted and six enemy planes which tried to interfere were shot down.

"2. Damage to our side:

"Seven planes either self-blasted or have not yet returned."

Enemy Plans Frustrated

The mass raid conducted by the Japanese Army Air Force on March 27 at Cox's Bazar and Maungdaw resulting in serious damage to 11 enemy transports, pier facilities and destruction of six enemy planes has frustrated the desperate enemy attempts to replenish the thinned British forces on the Indian-Burmese border, authoritative quarters commented Tuesday.

The Japanese Army air units operating in the Burmese area, the same quarters said, lately had been making repeated attacks on enemy air bases in Eastern India, and on March 27 Japanese bombers escorted by fighters raided Cox's Bazar, 100 kilometers south of Chittagong, and Maungdaw, 100 kilometers north of Akyab. These air units intercepted a fleet of transports, bombed and inflicted serious damage on them.

At the Cox's Bazar port the Japanese air units blasted pier facilities, and shot down six enemy planes which challenged them.

The serious damage done to the eleven enemy transports in one swoop must be a great shock to the British forces stationed on the Indian-Burmese border, authoritative quarters said.

7-1 Superiority of Nippon Airmen Over American in S. Pacific Noted

Observers Point Out Significance of Brilliant Record Of Imperial Army Units Between First of Year and Middle Part of March

The seven-to-one superiority of the Japanese Army Air Units' achievements over that of the American air force in the South Pacific in operations extending from the beginning of this year to the middle of March as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday is proof of the absolute supremacy of the Japan Air Units in that sector, according to sources close to official quarters. This is especially so when the achievements of the Navy Air Units are also considered, the same sources said Tuesday.

The Imperial Army Air Units are conducting their operations in close coordination with the Navy Units, it was emphasized.

Pointing out that the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of 157 enemy planes shot down and 45 destroyed aground or a total of 202 enemy planes put out of commission during the period, and also pointing out that the enemy craft included their newest and best such as the P38, P39, P40, and Hurricane 20H fighters, as well as the Boeing B17 (Flying Fortresses), Consolidated B24, and sea-borne bombers, the above circles stated that this is absolute proof of the superior technique and morale of the Japanese Army airmen.

The same circles recalled that the Japanese air units were able to establish their bases on the South Pacific behind the wall set up by the Japanese advance troops which penetrated as far as Guadalcanal and the Buna sector on New Guinea Island.

By the beginning of April the Japanese air units had established a line of advance bases with the Solomon Islands, Munda of New Guinea, and Buin on Bougainville Island as the eastern end and a line joining New Britain, New Guinea, and Timor Islands as the front, these sources disclosed.

These circles especially lauded the fact that the Japanese Army air units shot down or destroyed as many as 71 enemy planes in daily combats from January 5 to 9.

They termed as significant the revelation that on the one day of February 4, at about the time when the Imperial forces had completed their transference operations, the Japanese airmen shot down 29 enemy planes in the Solomons sector and shot down or destroyed another 29 in the New Guinea Sector on February 6, two days later.

The circles reiterated that the Japanese losses throughout this period amounted to only 30 as compared to the 202 of the enemy making the final score seven-to-one in favor of the Japanese Army.

A tabulation of the war results achieved by the Imperial Army Air Units and their losses in the Southern Pacific since the beginning of this year is as follows:

Month	Day	Sector	Shot Down	Destroyed	Total	Japanese Losses
January	5	New Guinea	14	.	14	1
„	6	„	14	.	14	1
„	7	„	20	.	20	4
„	8	„	12	3	15	1
„	9	„	8	.	8	.
„	21	Solomons	1	.	1	.
„	27	„	10	.	10	6
„	29	„	.	6	6	1
„	31	„	16	.	16	2
February	1	„	6	9	15	4
„	4	„	29	.	29	3
„	6	New Guinea	19	10	29	7
March	4	„	8	.	8	.
„	9	„	.	2	2	.
„	11	„	.	15	15	.
GRAND TOTAL			157	45	202	30

INDO-CHINA CHINESE DISPATCH MESSAGES

Wires of Congratulation and Appreciation Sent President Wang, Premier Tojo

Domei

SAIGON, March 30.—Messages of congratulation and appreciation were sent today to both President Wang Ching-wei of China and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan by the Chinese residents of southern French Indo-China, who met here to celebrate the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking and Japan's retrocession of concessions in China, it was revealed.

The message sent to President Wang praised him as the second father of China for having rescued the country from destruction by advocating peace with Japan instead of vain resistance.

Rosy Future Seen

With the national foundation solidified within the past three years, China entered the war on January 9 of this year with rosy prospects for the future, the message said. To this the message continued; Japan responded with the transfer of enemy property in China to the Chinese Government and also with the retrocession of its concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

In conclusion, the message expressed thanks to President Wang Ching-wei and his colleagues for

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE AIR UNITS STRIKE AT ORO BAY

Australians Worried Over Raids Against New Guinea; U.S. Shipping Losses Given

Another air raid was carried out by the Japanese Air Units on Oro Bay in New Guinea on the morning of March 29, it was admitted by the enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on March 29 relaying a cable from Melbourne.

Another dispatch from Buenos Aires reported that the anti-Axis camp is showing grave concern regarding the successive and vigorous raids made by the Imperial Air Forces on Oro Bay and other areas in New Guinea. The broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation have been stressing that during the past 20-days, the Japanese Air Forces have been concentrating their devastating attacks on New Guinea, the report added.

Axis Results Revealed

The composite results of the Japanese, German and Italian naval and air forces since the Pearl Harbor debacle were revealed by the Reich military authorities on Monday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The German bulletin disclosed the following achievements:

"According to the reports of the American government, the United States has launched 321 vessels, aggregating 3,100,500 tons, since the

(Continued on Page 2)

BENGAL PROVINCE FACES SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE

Bengal Province in India is now confronted by a dreadful threat of famine with the severe shortage of foodstuffs, it was reported in a telegram from Calcutta, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Monday.

The provinces adjacent to Bengal were requested to undertake immediate relief work by the Indian government office, while the provincial government of Assam in particular was requested to send 15,000 tons of rice to the distressed people, the dispatch reported.

The governor of Assam Province bitterly criticized the makeshift policy undertaken by the Indian government, and declared that a relief of 5,000 tons of rice may be considered. However, any relief to Bengal excelling this figure would be voluntarily subjecting the people of Assam to a famine.

He further complained that the food-dearth in India was partially brought about by internal disturbances, but the bulk of the responsibility lies in the confiscation of foodstuffs by the British forces stationed in India, the communique added.

CHINA ANNIVERSARY FETED AT LUNCHEON

Function by Ambassador Honored by Presence of Prince Takamatsu

Honored by the attendance of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, a luncheon celebrating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking was held at the Imperial Hotel here on Tuesday under the auspices of Dr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.

The party was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and other members of the Cabinet; Prince Fumimaro Konoye and General Nobuyuki Abe, both former Prime Ministers; Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister; Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President respectively of the Privy Council. Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and Tadahiko Okada, President of the House of Peers and Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively; Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister and other leading statesmen as well as members of the Privy Council, House of Peers and House of Representatives.

Diplomats Present

Present also at the party were members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo.

In the course of the luncheon, Ambassador Hsu offered a toast to the health of His Majesty the Emperor. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu graciously responded with a toast to President Wang Ching-wei.

Realization of the complete independence of China which was made possible by Japan's return of its exclusive concessions in China as well as administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter on the third anniversary of the return of the Chinese Government to Nanking is an epochal event in Sino-Japanese relations, declared Ambassador, Hsu Liang in his luncheon address.

He asserted that the increasing number of voluntary surrenders of Chungking elements to the National Government is a clear demonstration of the growing understanding among the Chinese people of the true will and intention of Japan.

In this period of great world changes, the Japanese and Chinese, two great races in East Asia, have contributed greatly to the establishment of a new world order through their close unity and collaboration, the Chinese Ambassador pointed out.

"We are fully determined to do our utmost for the sound and energetic growth of a new China and for the further promotion of cooperation with friendly countries toward bringing the current war to a successful conclusion," Ambassador Hsu concluded.

Tojo Lauds Wang

High tribute to President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government of China for their unstinted efforts toward reconstruction of East Asia in close cooperation with Japan was paid by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his congratulatory address.

The gist of the Prime Minister speech follows:

"I am happy to be able to celebrate the anniversary today of the re-establishment of the National Government in Nanking in the year when new relations have been established between Japan and China. On this auspicious occasion I should like to express my sincere appreciation for the tremendous efforts devoted by President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government for the reconstruction of East Asia in close cooperation with Japan.

"While in China recently, I was deeply impressed by the unflinching determination displayed by the Chinese nation in the war efforts against the United States and Britain.

"Three months have not yet elapsed since the joint proclamation of Japan and China made at the time of the formal entry of the National Government of China into the current war but the relationship of the two nations has already been greatly strengthened as is seen by the present enforcement of the retrocession of the exclusive Japanese concessions, the Peking Legation Quarter and the International Settlement of Kulangsu in Amoy.

"Previously, the transfer of more than 1,000 items of the enemy property to the National Government was also decided and announced. All these important steps have been made possible through the sincere efforts of the leaders of the National Government in their cooperation with Japan as well as the unassailable mutual confidence existent between the two nations.

"At this gravely critical moment of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is firmly determined to fight it through to the final victory.

"On this auspicious occasion of the third anniversary of the re-establishment of the National Government, we will renew our efforts to strengthen the relationship of Japan and China in order to establish new East Asia."

Tokyo Observes Celebration at Nanking

Chinese Ambassador Dr. Hsu Liang was host at a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday celebrating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. The function was honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu (seated in the center in the photograph). At the right of His Imperial Highness is Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo (standing), and at his left, is Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

ALL CHINA OBSERVES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

(Continued From Page 1)

Kuei-i, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, Chang Jenli, Mayor of Hankow, and many other Japanese and Chinese officials.

On the occasion, Mr. Takatsu, after making a congratulatory address concerning the retrocession of the Japanese concessions to the National Government of China, handed over to the Hankow Mayor the list and documents concerning the retrocession of the Japanese concession in Hankow and also handed over to the Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government the list and documents concerning the retrocession of the Japanese concession in Shasi.

Peking Holds Celebration

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—The felicitations on the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, coupled with Japan's retrocession of its exclusive concessions in China as well as the Legation Quarter in Peking, were exchanged and the events widely observed with colorful programs.

A congratulatory ceremony of the North China Political Affairs Commission was held here this morning at the Government auditorium attended by Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, other leading officials; as well as by General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister in charge of the Embassy office in Peking, diplomatic representatives of Axis Powers and France, and other dignitaries.

At a rally held in the Central Park here this afternoon, a resolution to fight shoulder to shoulder with Japan in the annihilation of the United States and Britain was adopted.

Sport events were held while ceremonies to command industrial workers rendering meritorious services in various lines of industry were also held here today.

Japan's Sincerity Shown

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister stationed here, in a statement issued yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary today of the return of the National Government to Nanking as well as the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, declared that the restoration of the Japanese exclusive concessions as well as the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government is nothing but the clear manifestation of Japan's sincerity and enthusiasm to respect the sovereign rights of China and its ardent wish to foster the sound growth of China under the National Government of China at Nanking.

The Minister congratulated the National Government and the North China Political Affairs Commission for their first observance of today's anniversary since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Japan.

Observed in Canton

Domei

CANTON, March 30.—A meeting commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking was held here at 9 a.m. today in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall attended by Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province and other provincial political and military leaders. A congratulatory message was wired to President Wang Ching-wei.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Provincial Government invited local Japanese representatives as well as the German and Italian Consuls-General to a celebration meeting in its Ceremonial Hall.

Manchoukuo Premier Sends Congratulation To China Government

Domei

HSINKING, March 30.—On the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking today, Premier Chang Ching-hui wired a congratulatory message to the National Government, expressing his earnest wishes for the further strengthening of diplomatic relations between China and Manchoukuo. Meanwhile, all Government offices as well as business and industrial firms here hoisted the national flag to celebrate the occasion today.

Indo-China Chinese Dispatch Messages

(Continued from Page 1)

having strenuously worked for the growth of the National Government of China.

The message sent to Prime Minister Tojo pointed out that the War of Greater East Asia has not only liberated the peoples of East Asia, but also recovered independence and sovereignty for China and thereby rescued the country from doom.

Pointing out also that Japan has enabled China to regain complete territorial integrity and sovereignty by retroceding Japanese concessions and relinquishing extraterritorial rights in China on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the message expressed heartfelt gratitude to Japan and a determination to fight through the war in the spirit of sharing joys and sorrows with Japan under her leadership.

400,000 Fete Anniversary

Domei

SAIGON, March 30.—A mass meeting of Chinese representing the 400,000 Chinese residents in Southern French Indo-China was held here in the Cholon China Hall at 3 p.m. today to celebrate the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking and to express gratitude for the return of the Japanese concessions to China.

A number of local Japanese and Chinese notables were present at the meeting, at the end of which congratulatory telegrams were dispatched to President Wang Ching-wei and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Hanoi Also Celebrates

Domei

HANOI, March 30.—More than 500 Chinese residents of North French Indo-China this morning befittingly observed the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking in a mass rally sponsored by the Society for Support of China's Participation in the War.

Cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the war and gratitude for Japan's return of concessions were the keynote of addresses delivered by leading Chinese at the rally.

LEGATION QUARTER IN PEKING RETURNED

(Continued from Page 1)

calls on Japanese military and diplomatic representatives.

More than 2,000 youths of the Hsinmin Society and the local peace-preservation corps paraded the streets during the afternoon.

Vichy Relinquishes Rights

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The French Government at Vichy notified through its consul in Nanking the National Government of China yesterday that it will relinquish its administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter, effective from March 30, it was revealed here today.

The terms contained in the notification are as follows:

1. In accordance with its declaration of February 23, 1943, the French Government will relinquish its administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter, effective from March 30, 1943.

2. All roads, bridges, drainage systems, walls and other public facilities owned by the French Government within the Peking Legation Quarter will be transferred to China without compensation.

3. The Government of China shall reaffirm and respect, in accordance with existing laws, the lands, immovables and other interests owned by the French Government and its nationals within the Peking Legation Quarter.

4. The Government of China shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the previous treaty, effect no changes in the present status of the immovables owned by the French Government within the Peking Legation Quarter. Moreover, it shall reaffirm and respect the official residences of the French Embassy, barracks of the guards of the said embassy, and other special rights, including extraterritorial rights which it enjoys at present and the use of wireless station, now possessed by the French Government within the Peking Legation Quarter.

Rights in Hankow, Shasi Returned

Domei

HANKOW, March 30.—The Japanese Consulate-General here announced today the official return of the Japanese administrative rights in Hankow and Shasi to the National Government of China.

With the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions in accordance with the agreement concluded between the two countries on January 9 this year, Sino-Japanese relations have been placed on a firm basis of mutual respect and collaboration, it was said.

It has also enabled the Nanking Government to strengthen its economic and political policies, thus placing the National Government of China in the rank of an independent nation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with President Wang Ching-wei as its leader, it was said.

ADDITIONAL PATENTS OF ENEMY DISPOSED

Number Made Invalid Now Total 1,450 Items; 1,360 Handed to Monopolies

The results of the fifth disposition of patent rights owned either by enemy countries or their nationals were announced by the Board of Technology Monday.

The present disposition brings the total of hostile patent rights disposed since the first disposition in August last year to 1,450 items which, it is learned, represent practically all the main enemy patent rights in this country.

Of the grand total, 1,360 items were liquidated and 90 items were given over to monopolies, all of which are contributing directly to the nation's war production project today.

It was also simultaneously announced that the Patent Bureau will sponsor an exhibition of enemy patent inventions in the Bureau's Exhibition Hall from May 1 to 10 for the enlightenment of the public.

The outstanding point in the present disposition is that the enemy patent rights were disposed of only in those cases when, although they were held outwardly by Japanese juridical persons, they were recognized as being enemy rights.

The disposal of the hydrogenation methods totaling 12 items held by the formerly Dutch controlled Japanese corporation, the Nichiman Suiso Tanka Tokkyo Kabushiki Kaisha, is a representative example of the above feature.

The patent rights of the formerly Dutch controlled firm were liquidated according to the terms of the Seventh Article in the Regulations governing the ownership of industrial rights in wartime.

The hostile patent rights included in the fifth disposition total 341 items, of which, 300 items received no registered requests for monopoly use. One hundred and eighty-two items were related to machines, 89 to chemistry, and 70 to electricity.

Outstanding among the above was the patent on a method of treatment for rubber formerly owned by the American Electric Research Production Corporation and a patent on an alloy formerly owned by the American Alloys Development Corporated.

Patent rights given over to monopolies numbered 22 items while other monopolies of hostile patent rights established numbered 89, of which 42 had previously been given permission to be monopolized.

Japanese Air Units Strike at Oro Bay

(Continued From Page 1)

catastrophic Sunday at Pearl Harbor to date. During the same period, the German forces sank 1,752 anti-Axis ships, totaling more than 11,000,000 tons. The Japanese and Italian forces accounted for the sinking of 2,352 ships, for a combined total of 15,000,000 tons sunk at the same time. The composite results attained by the three Axis forces is five times the tonnage of the American vessels which were constructed in the same period."

British Views Surveyed

The British authorities are extremely distressed by the optimism of a part of the British people which has become prevalent as the result of the government policy of concealing and falsifying their successive setbacks, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

However, the survey made by the Gallup Poll disclosed that there are surprisingly few Britishers who dream of easy victory, it was revealed in the March 25 edition of the News Chronicle which ran the results of the Gallup survey. The poll also revealed that there are still some hyper-optimistic Britishers who think that penetration into continental Europe is not necessary for the subjugation of Germany.

The compilations of the Gallup Poll follow:

(a) The period of difficulty of battle has passed——

Yes . . . nine per cent; No. . . . 76 per cent; uncertain . . . 15 per cent.

(b) Penetration into Europe is necessary for the subjugation of Germany——

Yes . . . 76 per cent; No . . . 10 per cent; Uncertain . . 14 per cent.

COSME ATTENDS MEETING

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—Details for the enforcement of the transfer of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China were discussed by the members of the diplomatic corps at a meeting held here yesterday morning presided by French Ambassador Henri Cosme, dean of the corps.

Meanwhile, detailed arrangements were decided by the Legation Quarter Administration Council later in the afternoon, presided by Naokichi Kitazawa, at the Peking Club.

Single-Handed Attack on American Bomber Staged by Japanese Airman off Santa Cruz

In an unexpected head-on encounter with an enemy Consolidated B-24 plane some 400 nautical miles off Santa Cruz Islands, a Second Sub-Lieutenant of the Japanese Air Force took the initiative of starting an aerial combat, displaying both the inherent courage and the intrepidity of the Imperial Air Force and the superior technique of Japanese aviation, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The February sky was serene and clear, patched only here and there with white, irregular pieces of clouds. Below, the sea was undisturbed, its mirror-like surface reflecting silver against the morning sun. The Second Sub-Lieutenant soared easily through the spicy air, content and at peace. The lazy clouds ignored his serene progress.

Suddenly some 30 degrees to his right an indistinct object flashed momentarily between the nebulous rift. Straining his eyes, the Sub-Lieutenant started intently into the distance, and vaguely, the hazy outline of an enemy plane took indistinct shape.

The Sub-Lieutenant turned right and diving low, sped in full pursuit after the enemy Consolidated B-24. For a short space of time, he piloted his plane in a course parallel with that of the enemy, then, suddenly, accelerating his speed, made an acute right-angle turn toward the enemy bomber. Simultaneously, a staccato bark of fire issued from his plane. Here and there, bright flashes of tracer bullets sped rapidly by as the enemy took up the challenge.

A matter of seconds had elapsed, when the Sub-Lieutenant again shifted his position, heading to the right some ten meters below the enemy plane. An adroit turn to the left placed the Sub-Lieutenant in an advantageous position and again an incessant volley of fire disrupted the morning calm. The dull, muffled thud of bullets striking the enemy plane betrayed the enemy's inability to dodge the incessant fire.

The Sub-Lieutenant drove the bomber relentlessly. Around him, bullets were straying aimlessly past. Suddenly, a thin line of tattle-tale smoke was following the left engine of the crippled Consolidated B-24 which quickly grew into thick, black smoke. The two planes streaked past each other with reckless speed.

Faltering momentarily in its flight, the enemy plane wavered, then steadying itself, fled rapidly toward the distant Santa Cruz Islands. The Sub-Lieutenant checked his speed, turned, and followed in urgent haste after the fast disappearing plane. Somewhere in the distance, the enemy Consolidated B-24 sought the safety of the clouds and disappeared among its protective folds.

Chagrin flashed across the Second Sub-Lieutenant's face as he lost his prey. He searched intently for the enemy craft, but only the blue of the sea and the accursed clouds stretched unbrokenly before him. Unable to locate the enemy plane, he turned and headed for his base.

The report he gave was calm and matter of fact. Composed, unruffled, he seemed utterly unaware of the magnanimity of his deed. Only the shadow of regret and chagrin at his inability to destroy the enemy plane clouded his steady eyes.

SINO-JAPANESE TIES EMPHASIZED BY AOKI

(Continued From Page 1)

ence, the Imperial Government has, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the National Government at Nanking, retroceded the eight concessions under its jurisdiction along with their various facilities and at the same time returned the Peking Legation Quarter and the administrative rights and facilities of the international settlement at Amoy, so far as Japan is concerned. Japan keeps its promises without fail, he stressed. Consequently, the Shanghai International Settlement and extraterritoriality, too, will be relinquished in succession. Japan proves by deeds the fact that the new order sought by Japan is founded on morality, he added.

Having freed itself from a position of inequality and taken the first step toward its rise as a modern state, the honor of China has been redeemed in glory, he continued. But where there is glory there is also responsibility. It is only natural that there should be many difficulties ahead until the War of Greater East Asia is won. Asia Minister Aoki expressed his earnest hope that in the highest spirit and in strong entente with Japan, China would stand any test of endurance in fighting the common foes and make the necessary adjustments at home so that a perfect wartime structure would be reared.

Mr. Aoki concluded by wishing prosperity for the future of China and hoping that Sino-Japanese ties would ever be strengthened for the sake of fighting the war through and constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In response to Mr. Aoki's greetings from Tokyo, Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, of the National Government, spoke from the Nanking Broadcasting Station at the same hour. While Mr. Aoki spoke in Japanese, Dr. Chu went on the air in Chinese.

CHURCHILL'S SELFISHNESS CRITICIZED BY AUSTRALIAN

Maddock Half-Cryingly Declares Europe First Policy Lacks Just Reasoning

Sir Case Maddock, director of the Australian Information Office, flayed the anti-Axis policy of shifting the war center from the Pacific to continental Europe in his article contributed to the Melbourne Herald, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

"We are not in a position to argue the policy advocated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to place importance on the European war at present, with Japan grasping bases under the very nose of Australia. However, the policy being advocated by Roosevelt and Churchill certainly lacks equitable reasoning," the former information chief criticized.

In voicing the plight of Australia, he added that it is sheer impossibility for Australia to emerge victorious in its struggle with the mighty Japanese Forces.

Premier Tojo Gets Message of Thanks From N. China Body

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—On the eve of its third anniversary of its organization, which falls today, the North China Political Affairs Commission yesterday sent cables of appreciation to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other members of the Japanese Cabinet as well as Japanese military leaders for their assistance.

FIRST CENSUS BEING TAKEN IN EAST SUMATRA STATE

Nippon Military Authorities Expect to Finish Work During April

Domei

MEDAN, March 29.—The first census to be conducted since the outbreak of the current war has been started in the States on the eastern coast of Sumatra under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration.

The census is expected to be completed during April. Town and village offices in the States are reported to have been furnished with 50,000 necessary forms.

It is considered probable that the population now exceeds 2,000,000, which was the estimated population before the current war.

After the census, the town and village offices are expected to make out family registers of the entire populace of the districts, which will prove to be of valuable aid in the execution of the military administration.

BRILLIANT PROGRESS MADE IN KWANGTUNG

Survey Reveals Province Occupies Proud Position in New-Born China

Domei

CANTON, March 30.—On the momentous occasion today of the Third Anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, a survey of Kwangtung Province reveals the proud position it occupies in the nation due to its remarkable progress in military, political and cultural fields.

Militarily, the Province proudly points to its efficient organization of a number of divisions and independent brigades which is supervised by the Pacification Commission under orders from the Military Affairs Committee of the National Government of China.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war by the National Government, the troops advanced into the pacified area around Canton and by the middle of February they were operating both in the Eastern and Western Zones, the Chungshan zone, and the Swatow Zone.

Commander Issues Statement

This was motivated by Kwangtung's spontaneous sense of duty and by its recognition of its destiny as expressed in the following statement by a divisional commander of the Kwangtung Army:

"Since the Japanese Army is fighting today on the front lines in the War of Greater East Asia, we must take charge of restoring peace and order on the continent by participating in the war to annihilate Chungking."

With this in mind, the troops of Kwangtung are exerting themselves heart and soul today in training, or in mopping-up Chungking remnants.

In the political field, Kwangtung Province has greatly simplified its organization to meet wartime needs for a systematization of the provincial governor's supervisory organization and the enlargement of his powers.

Under this unified system, the Province is undertaking today an all-out program of production increase, and all the people in the Province are directly or indirectly engaged in vital activities as the mining of coal and the reclamation of swamps and wild lands.

Relations Made Closer

In the cultural field, the Province has markedly intensified its cultural relationship with Japan especially since the entrance of the National Government in the war for the annihilation of America and Britain.

Especially noteworthy is the recreational gatherings of Japanese and Chinese children and athletic meets between the children of the two allies, which have increasingly been taking place lately.

Furthermore, photographic, classic and agricultural exhibits are being held from time to time, which are greatly contributing to the rapid cultural progress of the Province.

Another outstanding feature is the work of the New People's Movement being directed by the Kwangtung branch which was instituted here following the movement's inauguration in Nanking in November of last year.

This movement is contributing greatly to the education of the youths as part of the program to train capable leaders for New China. A school for the training of youth leaders will be opened here in the beginning of April.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

March 31st, 1943.

Sasebo Prize Court.

Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owner	Captain
Lighter	Banka	Dutch	Unknown	Unknown
"	Sumatra	"	"	"
"	Tamberan	"	"	"
"	No. 154	"	"	"
"	Mandaeka	"	"	"
"	Suerabaja	"	"	"
"				
"	No. 156	"	"	"
Tug-boat	Argus	"	"	"
"	Wolf	"	"	"
"	Jakkals	"	"	"
Steam-launch	Rosemary	British	"	"
"	Unknown	"	"	"
"	Exercise	"	"	"
Ferry-boat	Blumut	"	"	"
Steamer	Siangwo	"	"	"

NOTICE

1.	Name of vessel	Lepus
	Nationality of vessel	American (Philippines)
	Owner of vessel	Madrical & Co., Manila, Philippines
	Captain of vessel	Jesus Medina, Philippian
2.	Cargoes on vessel	Milk, Butter, Tobacco, Sugar, Salt, Corned beef, Fruit, Rice, Salted fish, Cheese, Coffee, Chocolate, Biscuit and Potato.

The foregoing cargoes totaled about 1,300 tons.

The owner of the cargoes: American Army.

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargoes thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

March 31st, 1943.

Sasebo Prize Court.

ENEMY EVEN NOTES JAPAN'S SINCERITY

Axis and Neutral Nations Impressed by Tojo's Wartime Policy

Not only the Axis Powers but neutral and even hostile countries have come to recognize Japan's zeal and sincerity for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which have been manifested by measures effected since the National Government of China's entry into the current war, it is deduced from comments appearing in papers abroad published within the past week or two, states Domei.

Commenting on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech on March 25 when he clarified the outline of the proposed new State of Burma, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin on March 26 declared that the Prime Minister's speech proved disconcerting to the anti-Axis Powers. It added that the visit to Japan of Prime Minister Ba Maw, of Burma, and his colleagues further elucidated Japan's policy for bolstering the independence of the East Asiatic countries.

Has Special Significance.

Japan's signing of the treaty of retrocession of its leased territories and concessions in China gained special significance through Prime Minister Tojo's formal visit to Nanking, the German Political and Diplomatic Correspondence issued on March 16, asserted.

According to the weekly, this step itself testifies that Japan harbors no territorial ambitions in China.

"The Prime Minister's visit to the Chinese capital proves Japan's unwavering decision to carry out its plan of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," the weekly declared, and "gratification for their emancipation from the clutches of the Anglo-American countries prompted the East Asiatic countries, particularly Burma and Thai to collaborate voluntarily with Japan.

Virginio Gayda, editor-in-chief of Giornale d'Italia, in commenting General Tojo's Diet speech, declared that Japan's political principle is aimed at the peaceful and voluntary collaboration of the Asiatic peoples, and not directed toward gaining new territories.

"Beginning with Manchoukuo, a number of independent States have been successively established by Japan to purge Asia from Anglo-American influence, Mr. Gayda said.

As the result of Japan's thorough good-neighbor policy toward China, the majority of the Chinese people have been convinced that the China Affair has virtually come to an end, Harold Thompson, former United Press correspondent in Tokyo, wrote in last Friday's La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

He expressed pessimism regarding prospects of the anti-Axis countries obtaining China's wholehearted cooperation in the future, inasmuch as the Chinese are gradually being allowed to participate actively in various economic and financial activities in China. Another fundamental reason he said is that the Nanking Government's administrative position has been consolidated.

Success Is Recognized

Yunus Nadi, editor-in-chief of the heretofore pro-British Turkish paper, Cumburiyet, editorially recognized in its March 19 issue of Japan's successes in its China policy and the development of its Greater East Asiatic rehabilitation work.

Japan's relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China, and the full understanding reached between Prime Minister Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei in Nanking proves Japan's intention to accord to China the full status of a sovereign State, he pointed out.

A Turkish newspaperman, who recently visited India declared that when he interviewed Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the United States Air Forces in India, in Calcutta he stated that generally speaking there are no anti-Japanese sentiments existing among the Indians in Calcutta. "Stillwell," the newspaperman declared, "frankly admitted the city cannot be defended against Japanese assault."

CHINA PATRIOTS HONORED

Rites Held for Those Giving Up Lives in 1911 Revolution

Domei

NANKING.—On the eve of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, a memorial service for 72 Chinese patriots who offered their lives in Canton for the cause of the new Republic of China in the Chinese revolution of 1911, was solemnized here today.

President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government of China attended the memorial service.

Why the U.S. and Britain Must Be Annihilated

Famous Commentator Warns Against Losing Sight of Our Original Aim In Prosecuting the War

By IICHIRO (Soho) TOKUTOMI
Translated From the Mainichi

PART I

1. The Three Stages of our War Aims

Why are we at war? There should be no cause to ask such a prosaic question at this time. However, just as our ancient forefathers used to say, "The hunter chasing a deer soon loses sight of the hills," by the same token, we cannot gainsay that we, too, may lose sight of our original aims the deeper we become involved in this war. Thus we must constantly bear this question in mind, think deeply upon it, consider it broadly and constantly follow the path which its answers unfold before us.

Herein lies the reason why our authorities have specified the day when the Imperial Rescript was promulgated every month, or the eighth of every month, as a memorial day, in order to have the people constantly remember the significance of that day.

Considering the question broadly, we should elucidate the aims of the war to the world and should proclaim to the world the inevitable circumstances which compelled us into the war. Considering the question minutely, we should listen to our hereditary conscience and should awaken in ourselves the determination to exert our utmost spiritual and physical energy on behalf of the war as an obvious duty of people who are subjects of His Majesty the Emperor.

War Aims Given

There is little need to point out that three stages are to be found in the aims of the Greater East Asia War, namely: (1) the aim to defend the sacred borders of Japan, (2) the aim to liberate the races of East Asia, and (3) the aim to construct a new order in the world.

The above three, furthermore, are not separate and individual units but three integral units which make a whole, and three grades which are integrally united. There may be no reason to reiterate the causes of the war here. But suffice it to say that we did not enter this war on our voluntary volition. We did our utmost to solve every complication through peaceful means if possible, and did our utmost for the sake of peace to compromise as much as possible and to negotiate until the last moment.

The United States, however, and of course Britain which was behind it, eventually compelled us to enter the war. The course of events leading up to the war need not be recorded minutely here, but the following summary may not be amiss. In short, our adversaries wanted to squeeze and to choke the very life's breath out of Japan. They established their so-called ABCD economic blockade at the outset to force Japan to starve in isolation.

Then they next applied military pressure upon us to force us to surrender without taking recourse to arms. And finally they issued their notorious order to Japan to evacuate China, an order which included the non-recognition of Manchoukuo, non-recognition of the National Government of China, and the recognition solely of the Chungking regime. An order which included the abrogation of the Tripartite Military Alliance Pact and the revival of the Nine-Power Pact.

When matters came to such a head, even the strongest protagonists of the United States and Britain had no other choice but to surrender their hope for peace. And what other choice had the proud sons of Yamato, the patriotic subjects of His Majesty the Emperor?

Life or Death

The question of life or death was not the sole reason, furthermore, which caused the subjects of Japan to rise. For there was the question of life or death of the one billion one hundred million peoples of East Asia. Had Japan bowed to the orders of the United States and Britain, the day would probably not have come when the races of East Asia could bask in the warmth of freedom and liberation.

Let us now consider the question in respect to the situation of the world. The Anglo-Saxons, it is not an exaggeration to note, are now trying to make the 20-billion peoples of the world their servile slaves like more than 300-million Indians under their rule today. If they should be permitted to do as they please, the darkest Dark Age yet known in the history of mankind will visit this world, and there is not the slightest doubt that a living hell will develop on earth.

It is not an accidental coincidence that our Allies Germany and Italy should have risen together in Europe to wage a war against this gargantuan dream of world conquest of the Anglo-Saxons.

As related above, our war aims begin in our country, grow in East Asia, and eventually expand to the whole world. These three stages are one and consistent within the great principle of the Imperial Way of Japan. If there should be anyone who consider this war one to gain rubber, manganese, oil, hemp, sugar, rice, or lumber materials, such a one is truly a desecrator of the war aims of our country. The gaining of natural resources is a consequence of the war and not by any means the aim.

2. The So-called War Aims of the United States and Britain.

We should like to ask the leaders of the United States and Britain, Roosevelt and Churchill, "What are the reasons which led you to force a war upon Japan?"

Of what stuff is their so-called war aims actually made? Before we consider the answer, we should first recall that what the worldly consensus considers eloquence is not something undeveloped in the Anglo-Saxons. They are the possessors of a powerful knack to attain the most plausible reasons to almost anything.

The saying, "Even a thief has a reason of his own to defend his own cause," is something which may be said about the Anglo-Saxons. However, for all their verbal eloquence, they have still to show a solid reason why they started this war and still to clarify their principles. This shortcoming, not only in respect to their enemies, but also in respect to their own people who do not know why they are fighting today must be said to be one of the most unusual happenings in the recent history of the world.

Anglo-American Propaganda

Of course, this is not to say that the Anglo-Saxons have completely lost their voice. From August 9 to 11 of 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill met for their first conference on the Atlantic on board the Prince of Wales which is now rotting deep within the depths of the ocean off Malaya and proclaimed to the world the eight articles of their notorious Atlantic Charter, articles which constituted their theory as to what the world should be after the war.

However, those articles were the same as the 14 articles which Woodrow Wilson drew up during the first World War, and the proclaiming of those articles is not only premature but has not the slightest inkling of a chance to see the light of actual day. The Atlantic Charter is nothing else but an empty cheque, and even the people of the Anglo-Saxon countries themselves seem to be baffled in understanding what their leaders mean by their articles of the Atlantic Charter.

What the Anglo-Saxons have said subsequently in regard to their war aims have been just as vague. They have taken up questions far removed from reality such as the liberation of races and the equality of mankind, questions which are no more than a temporary strategy to hide their own shortcomings.

If, for truth, the liberation of races and the equality of mankind are measures which the Anglo-Saxons wish actually to carry out, why do they not carry out those measures in regard to the 16-million Negroes living in the United States? Why do they not carry out those measures in regard to the 300-million people of India?

Of course, it is not anything strange that they should make airy promises while forgetting the conditions close to their own selves, for such is an everyday practice of these Anglo-Saxons. This practice is so imbecilely removed from the principles of reason, that we are at a loss to criticize it. The statement especially made by Roosevelt that this is a "War for survival" is the height of rational imbecility. What is there to show us that America will not be able to "survive" unless Japan is blockaded completely?

The Anglo-Saxons have a traditional attachment to those phrases, freedom and democracy. But are theirs really free countries in the true sense of the word? Are theirs really democratic countries? The Anglo-Saxons pride themselves upon calling their countries the fountainhead of liberalism, and the British especially have taken it upon them selves to make themselves wholesalers of the wares of liberalism.

False Freedom Proclaimed

But any enlightened scholar will not hesitate to say: "There is freedom in Britain, to be sure. But that freedom is solely for a small number of great landowners, or in short for that class whose members call themselves, 'Gentlemen.' These latter have every freedom, but other than these no one has freedom in Britain."

The historian will say: "In France the King once held all the powers, in Spain the priests, and now in Britain the 'Gentlemen' hold all the powers. When King John signed his name to the Magna Charta, he is reported to have sighed, 'There are now 25 rulers over me!'" King John alluded by his remark to the fact that the 25 of the committee who had forced the Magna Charta upon him had thus made themselves a consultative body for every question of statecraft.

Today, the power of government has shifted from the hands of the landowners to the hands of the six great capitalists who came into power following the Industrial Revolution. Although part of the power is now transferring into the hands of the laborers, still it does not detract a whit from the observation that Britain is not most obviously a free country.

As for the United States, gold is the all powerful ruler, and other than gold nothing has freedom.

It may help us understand to some extent the so-called war aims of the Anglo-Saxons if we should consider now just what sort of peace terms the United States and Britain will force upon us if we should by chance lose this war.

Although we do not have a clear foundation to help us in his task, the speech of Assistant-Secretary of State Sumner Welles delivered on Memorial Day, May 30 last year, may be of some help.

Enemy War Aims

The American spokesman gave the following as the war aims of his country:

1. The punishment of the individuals, groups, and races responsible for this war.

2. A long period will be specified after the war as a period of armistice during which all the military facilities of the invader-nations will be liquidated.

3. Until such times as an organization for the eternal preservation of peace is established the United States and the other anti-Axis powers will hold and utilize the power of international police.

4. After the economic and social problems are solved after the war, the United States and the other anti-Axis nations will establish an international system with themselves as the base to determine gradually the ultimate conditions of peace.

5. The United States will lead in the reconstruction work following the war.

6. The Pan-American organization will be continued. (The writer is indebted to the report of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu for the above.)

Need it be pointed out here that if the above is carried out, we will have to suffer ignominy and hardships 100 times greater than what was suffered by Germany after the first World War? Even this alone is sufficient to incite us to win this war by all means.

It is further reported that the same Sumner Welles recently declared that the Americans are fighting to defend their "liberty and freedom" and to defeat those leaders who "believed that they could rule this world through force and tyranny."

However, who is there in our country who wants to go out of his way to destroy the liberty and freedom of the United States? The destroyer of American liberty and freedom is the United States itself. The United States itself is the one who went out of its way to set fire to the world and to force the world into this war.

(To Be Continued)

50 VOLUMES TO BE PRINTED -AS 1ST OF CLASSIC SERIES

Literary Society to Publish Worthy Japanese Works From September

Fifty volumes of Japanese classics which every Japanese should read will be published commencing from September this year by the Japan Literary National Service Association as the first section of the National Classic Series consisting of 200 volumes, it was learned Monday.

Since its establishment in June last year, the Association has been making preparations for the publication of the National Classic Series supported by the compilation committee consisting of 23 veteran students of Japanese literature, including Dr. Shinkichi Hashimoto, Dr. Takao Yamada, Dr. Kyuzo Fukui, Dr. Yoshinori Yoshizawa, Dr. Nobuo Origuchi, Dr. Hisetaka Sawagata, Dr. Yukichi Takeda and Dr. Senichi Hisematsu.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the compilation committee, compilation of 100 volumes has already been completed.

Under the backing of the Board of Information and the Japan Publication Cultural Association, the Japan Literary National Service Association plans to place on the market at the outset 50 volumes covering the oldest period.

The National Classic Series, which is the fruit of the efforts of the literary world of this country, is significant for the epoch making collation of the text of each volume.

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR PRO-BASEBALL

Opening Games to Be Played at Korakuen, Koshien Stadiums Saturday

Professional baseball swings into it's official 1943 season Saturday with opening day tilts set in the Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo and the Koshien Stadium, near Osaka according to the schedule announced by the Nippon Professional Baseball League.

Double headers are on tap at both stadiums Saturday and all eight teams will see action. In Tokyo, the Kyojins, defending champions will play against the Hanshin nine as a night-cap to the Asahi-Seitetsu game. At Koshien, the twin-bill has Nagoya vs. Yamato and Hankyu vs. Nankai.

With the opening day of the nine-month grind now set, interest among the baseball fans has again been fanned to a high pitch. Spring training games were few this year and advance dope on winners is scarce. However, the general concensus seems to favor the mighty Tokyo Kyojin nine to cop it's fifth straight championship.

Last year, the Kyojins won 73 of the 105 games played, losing only 27 and tieing in five to lead the Taiyo nine, their nearest rival, by 13 games. This season, the champions, strengthened by several new stars are generally expected to show even greater power.

Back again at his fly-chasing job for the Kyojins will be nineteen-year-old recruit Noboru Aoda, Joining the title-bound club in July last, the Takigawa Middle School rookie created an unprecedented sensation by garnering the fall-season's individual batting crown with an average of .389 to hang-up a new record.

Reorganized under a new name last year's runner-up the Taiyo's, are again looked to be right at the top at the end of the tough nine-month grind. The Taiyos have changed their name to Seitetsu, under the management of the Seibu Railway Lines. While a few new names are included in their roster, the popular, be-spectacled Jiro Noguchi, iron-armed moundsman, will be back again. As Taiyo's ace-hurler last season, Noguchi set an all-time pro-baseball record by accounting for 40 of his team's 60 wins.

Other clubs have also reinforced their teams in spots and the pennant race should be closely fought throughout the year. At any rate, the Professional League is looking forward to another record-breaking season. The continued popularity of baseball is expected to be manifested throughout the season.

Schedule for the First Two Periods
(All twin-bills will start at 1 p.m.)

Korakuen Stadium

April 3—Asahi vs. Seitetsu and Kyojin vs. Hanshin.
„ 4—Seitetsu vs. Hanshin and Kyojin vs. Asahi.
„ 6—Hankyu vs. Asahi and Kyojin vs. Seitetsu.
„ 10—Asahi vs. Yamato and Seitetsu vs. Nagoya.
„ 11—Yamato vs. Nagoya and Asahi vs. Seitetsu.
„ 13—Seitetsu vs. Yamato and Asahi vs. Nagoya.
„ 15—Yamato vs. Asahi and Nagoya vs. Seitetsu.

Koshien Stadium

April 3—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Hankyu vs. Nankai.
„ 4—Nankai vs. Yamato and Hankyu vs. Nagoya.
„ 6—Hankyu vs. Yamato and Nankai vs. Nagoya.
„ 10—Hanshin vs. Nankai and Kyojin vs. Hankyu.
„ 11—Nankai vs. Hankyu and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.
„ 13—Kyojin vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Hanshin.
„ 15—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Hankyu vs. Kyojin.

MAGAZINES ISSUED IN JAVA

Numerous Pictorial Journals Meeting Public Demand

With amazing enthusiasm manifested in the Japanese languages throughout even the most remotest of agrarian districts in Java, not only are schools complying to the ardent desires of the students to learn Japanese, but numerous pictorial magazines edited both in the Japanese and Indonesian languages are being published in compliance with the demands of the public in general, according to a Surabaya dispatch to the Asahi.

With the moving picture, "The Battles off Malai and Hawaii" proving a tremendous hit with the native populace, it has been said that many of the native youths spent a sleepless night recalling the valor and courage of the men belonging to the Imperial Air Force.

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They Can't See Eye To Eye

—By J. N.

Like the cross-eyed man and the cock-eyed man, they can't see eye to eye. A sad state of affairs. One looks backward and the other peers hopefully ahead. They both look at the clouds, but the castles they build are different.

Referring, of course, to Britain and the United States. Tossed together on the storm-swept high seas of international struggle, they huddle fearfully in their flimsy little lifeboat, each trying to shove the other out so the boat will ride a little higher. Uncle Sam is tall and thin and John Bull is short and fat. And there isn't room enough for both in the same craft.

They can't make up their minds which way to steer the boat. The storm gets wilder, the boat is leaking, but they keep going around in circles. John Bull wants to head for Europe. He figures it's closer. But Uncle Sam says no, Africa or Asia is better.

The prow is high up in the air, the stern is dangerously close to the waters, because they're both sitting at the rear, each with his hand on the tiller, each wanting to go his own way. It's an even match. They're both stubborn.

Uncle Sam decides to try a little tact. (He has just finished reading "How to Win Friends and Influence People.") "Now, Bully, old boy," he begins, "You're my friend, aren't you? We've gone through hell and high water together, haven't we? You can trust me, can't you? That's a good boy, you let me handle things. We'll get through this all right. Remember the 50 old destroyers I gave you a long time ago? And look at all the stuff I've been sending over to keep your people from starving. . ."

John Bull cocks a wary eye at Uncle Sam, grunts, "So what? I was fighting your war for you, got kicked around in France, blasted at Dunkirk, lost a lot of my sons and you sat around around smirking until you got slapped down at Pearl Harbor for getting too cocky. Just exactly what do you mean? I've given you a lot more help than you've ever though of giving me!"

Gaunt Uncle Sam looks pained. Tact, apparently, is the wrong tack. He strokes his rapidly greying beard, mumbles something about "no appreciation."

"What d'you say?" barks John Bull.

"Oh, nothing, nothing . . ." Uncle Sam replies.

The waves grow in size, the wind howls. Yankee Sam appears to be lost in thought.

Suddenly, Uncle Sam breaks the silence.

"Bully, old pal," he begins, "I was just thinking."

"Really? That's unusual," says Bull.

"Now, now. Is that a way to talk to a friend? No, Seriously. If we ever get out of this mess, what would you like to do best?" asks Sam.

"What a question," moans John Bull. "Yank, you're the darndest one for asking foolish questions. We don't know whether we'll ever get out of this. Alive, that is."

"I mean, just supposin," Yankee Sam persists. He adds, "After all, weve got to make some sort of an excuse to our folks. We didn't tell them where we were-going when we started out on this trip, you know. I guess they'll be asking question. . . ."

"That's right. I remember we told them we were just going out for a little pleasure jaunt. What a headache this little trip turned out to be!" John Bull says. "Well, let's see. What about the stunt we tried the last time? That was pretty good. Remember? Something about making our homes safe for Democracy and things like that. They don't know what it means, but they sure swallow it up!"

"What about those noisy relatives of ours?" Uncle Sam asks.

"Oh, that's easy,' assures John Bull. "We'll tell Chiang and De Gaulle and the rest of them that we'll give them new homes, more money, more food and anything else they want. They're suckers for promises. When they get bothersome, we'll tell them that we've got some mortgages to pay off on our own homes first."

"Wonderful, wonderful," Uncle Sam bursts out.' "And when they start complaining too much, we'll just sit on them, won't we? And, oh, by the way, what about that new property we were planning to get ahold of? I suppose you'll let me handle things, eh?"

"What!" screams John Bull. "Where d'you get that idea?"

"Well, after all the trouble you've had in hanging on to your own property, I naturally thought. . . ."

"What are you trying to do? Chisel on me again? Why you dirty so-and-so!" fumes John Bull, a gleam of righteous indignation in his rheumy eyes.

"I've got the capital and the goods, haven't I?" retorts Uncle Sam. "What have you got?"

"I won't stand for it," John Bull screeches. "After all the things I've done for you, after all the sacrifices I've made to save your face, you turn traitor. Just like the last time, when you walked out on me and left me to do all the dirty work in the name of Democracy, have you no honor? Let's be fair. Let's divide things up. I only want Europe and what I used to have. You can have the rest."

"Man, alive, you don't want much, do you?" Uncle Sam sneers. "Why, you blundering fool, you can't even hold on to what you have. Even our relatives are beginning to know you for what you are. I'll handle things, see? You decrepit old relic. . . . Always thinking of what you used to do and what you used to have. Be practical, let a younger man run things."

"Be practical!" snorts John Bull. "That's a good one. Here you're raving about things you MIGHT get and which you undoubtedly WON'T get, and you talk about being practical. You make me laugh. Let's forget about it. No use talking to you."

The roar of thunder drowns out Uncle Sam's reply. It is a veritable typhoon now. The frail craft is tossed about mercilessly by the towering waves. The sinking boat is still going around in circles as darkness settles over the scene.

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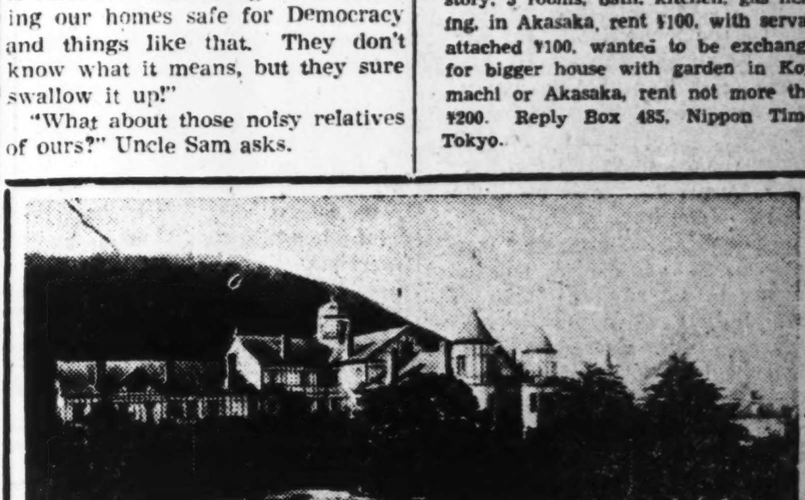

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 32 Okaru

"I hear that some of the Ako ronin are determined to avenge the death of their lord and take Kira's head. But you. . . ! You who enjoyed a high stipend and stood above the other samurai during the lifetime of your lord, what do you now? You don't even try to avenge his death. You divorce your wife, and sally forth every day to the pleasure quarters, ignoring the disgust and horror of the whole of society. Do you call this the attitude of a samurai? Can you not hear the ridicule of society? You are a disgrace to all samurai! You coward! You animal!"

"Aht! It hurts! It hurts!"

"If you can feel pain, then you have some feeling. If you feel mortified, get up and fight!"

"Th-that's the last thing I will do. . . ."

"Even after this . . ." the man spat into Oishi's face. Kuranosuke placed a hand on his face.

"Leave me alone," he said, and with both hands placed on the ground before him. The man laughed loudly.

"Gutless fool!" he spat out, and glancing meaningly at his hidden comrades, strode off into the gloom.

Kuranosuke felt strangely cool. His face was stained, his hair awry, but in his heart was a great calm. He even felt inclined to laugh.

He knew that the man who had insulted him was one of Chisaka's men. He knew that Tokusai and Johachi Kimura were in the shadows watching his every move.

"Master Oishi," Sukeimon Tomimori came running to him, accompanied by Junai Onodera.

Sukeimon went behind Oishi and dusted his back. Junai grasped his dirt-stained hand.

"Your patient suffering," he said in a low yet vibrant tone, "I understand and sympathize."

"It is nothing," said Oishi lightly. "I am still in the service of Lord Asano. What is this little suffering?" For the first time, his voice and manner was that of the Kuranosuke of old.

The palanquin bearers, looking sheepishly at one another, returned, led by Matanojo.

Oishi and the rest were happy that evening. They felt that at last Chisaka's spies had abandoned their suspicions, and would report accordingly to both Chisaka and Kira.

"I'd like to show your suffering just now to hot-heads like Horibe, Fuwa, Okuda and Hara. They will assemble tonight at the house of Gennai Terai. We will go there now. Goodbye."

The three friends left the palanquin and walked off in a different direction.

The strumming sound of a koto was audible from the interior.

When Kuranosuke returned to his Yamashina home,

"Welcome home, father," greeted Chikara, coming out to welcome his father whom he had not seen for some time.

That spring Chikara had attained manhood, had cut off his forelocks, earned a new name Yoshikane, and was now a splendid-looking young samurai.

"Any visitors during my absence?"

"Masters Hara and Fuwa called several times."

"Um. I know that."

"Master Yasubei Horibe from Yedo also called."

"When did he come?"

"He said he arrived on the 29th but called here yesterday."

"Anybody else?"

"Nobody of any consequence."

Kuranosuke walked into the house, and his heart was like a wintry moor. Oriku's cheerful voice no longer greeted him, and the smell of milk no longer lingered in the house. Every room seemed cold and bare.

"Who is that? That sound of the koto?"

"It is Mistress Okaru. . . ."

"Is that so? . . ."

Kuranosuke walked along a corridor into a room in a separate wing of the house. Chikara returned to his desk. Subconsciously he knew the sound of the koto had ceased.

"Okaru, you must have been lonely. . . ."

Kuranosuke said quietly as he sat down.

"Bring me some tea."

"Yes." Okaru knelt before the cauldron in the next room. Kuranosuke silently watched her graceful figure. Okaru was the sole beautiful figure in this lonely house. His heart beat a little faster as he gazed on her feminity.

"I hope you like it."

A little fearfully, Okaru placed the tea before him. Her fingertips were soft and pink. Prettier fingers could not be found in all Gion or Fushimi.

"This is good."

"When you are tired, tea tastes all the better. . . ."

"It is a shameful tiredness, eh?"

"No, not in the least." Okaru shook her head.

Oishi wondered why Okaru had come to this house. Her brother Jirobei, and Shindo and Koyama must have warned her of his habits. And yet there was nothing in her manner to suggest that she was afraid or anxious. Her attitude was that of a woman who felt herself absolutely safe. "Maybe," thought Oishi, "Chikara told her something of my character and the circumstances of this house. Perhaps she considers herself only as a housekeeper."

"I'm sleepy," he said aloud. "I was dozing off in the palanquin on my way here."

"Please wait a few minutes." She entered the bedroom.

Kuranosuke placed his head on his arm, and shut his eyes. The white neck of Okaru, her dark eyes, and the enticing light in them floated before his closed lids.

"Your bed is ready."

"Oh. . . ."

Okaru followed him into the bedroom. A shaded lantern was in a corner of the room. A fragrant incense burned in the joss-burner. The smell was like that of plum blossoms. From Okaru's dress wafted some faint, enticing perfume.

"Is there anything else I can do?"

She knelt before him and asked. The light from the lantern threw into strong relief her round, youthful curves.

Kuranosuke did not answer at once. He shut his eyes. The blood drummed in his ears.

"There is nothing else," he said jerkily at last, like a man who had overcome some great temptation. "You may retire yourself."

"Once you become a ronin, you smell like a ronin," said Yasubei Horibe with a smile to Tadashichi.

"That's so. Now you mention it, every one of us has changed."

"Particularly me."

"Only one man has nothing in common with us, and he is Oishi of Yamashina."

"You can't expect anything from him when he has lost all sense of Bushido."

Yasubei had come from Yedo to Kyoto, and was sharing quarters with Gengo Otaka. But it was the first time that he was sitting in the house. From the moment he had arrived he had been busy looking for his old friends. He had gone to Osaka to see Soemon Hara. He had met Kazuemon Fuwa. He had gone after Kansuke Nakamura. He had searched for Matanojo Ushioda. He had gone all over the compass till his face was burnt black and his body stank of sweat.

He had called once at Yamashina, but since then he had not even mentioned the name of Kuranosuke when talking with his comrades. In his heart he had given up all hopes of Oishi. Oishi was worse than rumor had depicted him to be. It angered him to think that he had been deceived into prolonging his action by a man whom he considered worthless.

Yasubei had proposed instant action. Fuwa and Hara had at once agreed. Takebayashi and Nakamura were of the same mind. Kyujuro Okano joined them. Yasubei had postponed his return to Yedo so that he might be able to meet Koemon and Matanojo.

In Yedo fifteen or sixteen stalwarts were ready to join in. They included the veteran Okuda and his son, Juheiji Sugino, Densuke Kurabashi and Isuke Maebara. Yasubei felt that there were enough men. There was no need to wait for Kuranosuke to make up his mind.

"Gengo is rather late in returning."

"He has become a frequent companion of Oishi, and may have become softened."

"It's boring." Yasubei lay down on his side. "For a month I have been on the move all the time, and this inaction bores me. Takebayashi, let's drink."

"Sake?"

"Yes. What about you?"

"You'll find sake in the kitchen."

"You've got sake?" Yasubei got up.

At that moment somebody came in.

"Gengo, is that you?"

But it was not Gengo Otaka. The newcomer was Sandaiyu Muramatsu.

"Well, well. . ." said Sandaiyu with a smile. But Yasubei and Tadashichi looked at him with stern face. They had cast him out of their consideration as one of the satellites of Oishi. They glared at him.

"Where is Master Gengo?"

"He is absent."

"And you?"

"What do you want?"

"I am going round delivering an urgent message from Yamashina."

"That's very good of you." Yasubei was sarcastic, but Sandaiyu ignored the tone, and came inside.

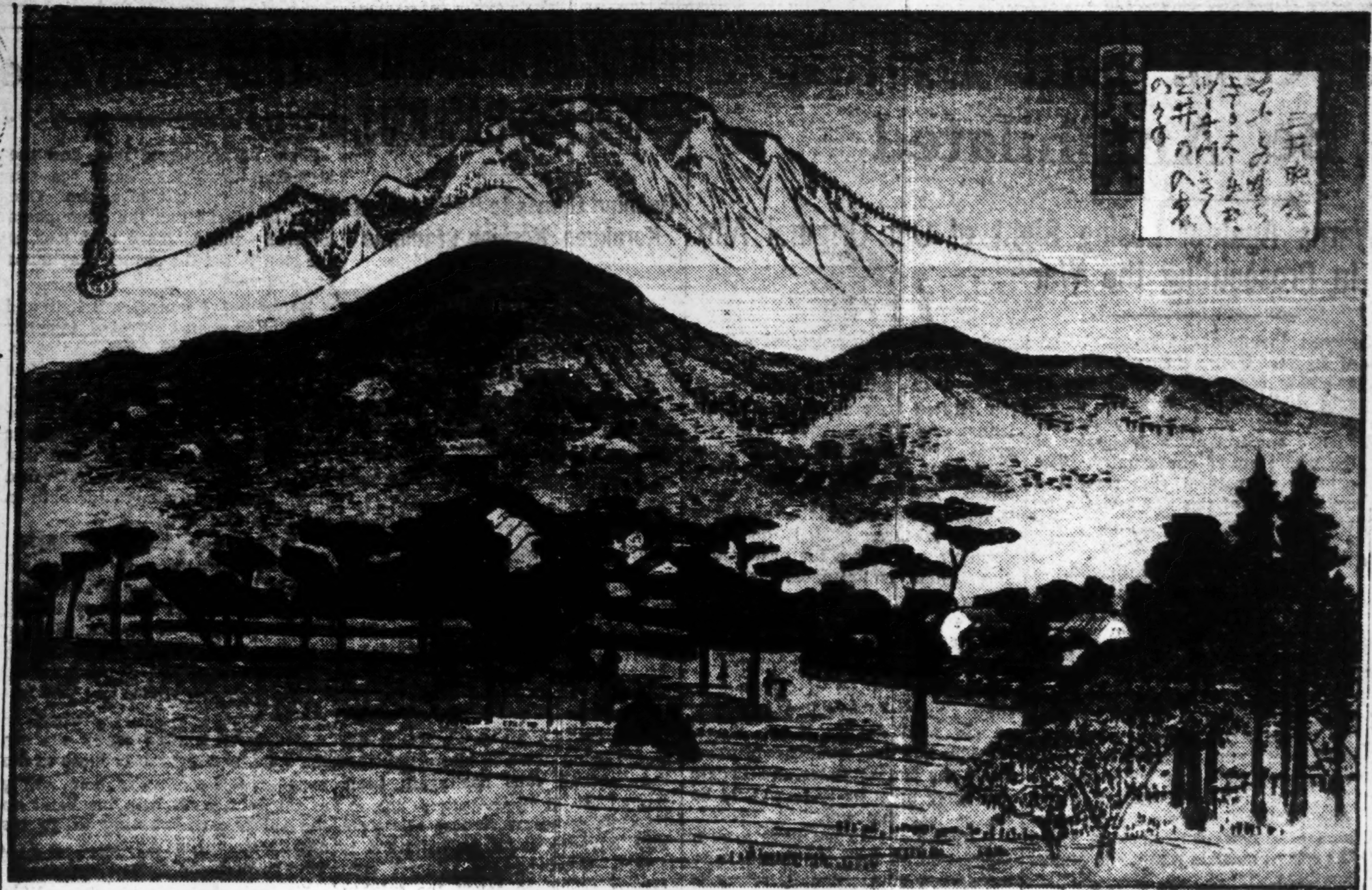
The day was hot. The occasional cry of a cicada betokened the approach of summer. Sandaiyu shut the sliding door.

"Both of you, listen." His manner became serious.

Yasubei and Tadashichi had no intention of listening, but at the first words of Sandaiyu they sat up.

That morning a sudden message had come from Yedo to Yamashina. According to this message, it was definitely established that the instatement of Daigaku Asano was utterly impossible, notwithstanding all Oishi's patient efforts.

(To Be Continued)



Evening gong of Mii . . . A scene near Lake Biwa, by Hiroshige

Poems Penned in the Shadow of Death

Japanese Compose Farewell Notes to the Mundane World Just Before the Curtain Falls—Jisei Interprets the Mind and Heart of a Dying Man

By KEN NAKAZAWA

Jisei is the type of poems the Japanese compose when they are about to die. It is their farewell note to the mundane world, the last line they speak before the curtain falls. A man collects his thoughts in the shadow of death, chooses one thing out of all the ideas, sentiments and memories that come to him, and expresses it as his last salute to the living . . . that is Jisei.

As the standard verse forms of Japan consist only of seventeen, or thirty one syllables, and, as a dying man is seldom complicated or ornate in his thoughts or expression, Jisei, which is poetic in form, and which interprets the mind and heart of a dying man, is the last word in brevity and simplicity. It is the piece of literature that is distilled to the point of inexpressible, and that reflects ideas, sentiments or memories without jewels or spangles.

Jisei usually carries elements of immortality in its makeup. The kind of a man, who remains calm at the sight of approaching finality, and who prepares himself for the journey by composing a poem, has something in him that death cannot destroy. This deathless element, reflecting itself in many of the Jisei poems, gives them high spiritual values.

Jisei reveals the attitude of the Japanese toward death. To the Japanese way of thinking, death is only one of the stages one passes in the course of his journey. Life does not begin with birth, nor does it end with death. Life is an eternal process, continuing from the beginning of time to the end of time. It is foolish, therefore, to crave life or recoil from death. One must leave the matter of life and death in the hands of fate, and try to be good and just and honorable in whatever place he may be.

This point of view is manifest, not only in Jisei, but in many other things that are Japanese. For instance, it is revealed in the activities of the Japanese soldiers, who are now fighting for the glory of new Asia. These soldiers place duty and honor far above life. Their chief objective is to live and die as becomes soldiers of Nippon. Since death is merely one of the manifestations in life, they do not give it even an iota of thought. All that they consider is the duty they owe to His Majesty the Emperor and to the peoples of Greater Asia. This duty they are determined to perform in the face of all dangers. They are determined also that, if death should intervene, they would leave their post in life, and go forth to continue their fight from the Great Beyond.

In this manner, this transcendental attitude, or this aloofness toward the last phenomenon occurring in the domain of differences, is present and working in many of the things the Japanese say or do. But, it is revealed most significantly in the poems that blossomed in the shadow of death.

Example of Jisei

The writer is reluctant about giving examples of this unique type of poetry, because Japanese poems lose so much in translation, and because most of the thoughts and emotions expressed in Jisei are incomprehensible unless accompanied with lengthy explanations. However, as an exposition of this type cannot dispense altogether with some concrete examples, he will present a few of the more obvious creations.

The first one selected for illustration is a Jisei composed by the famous print artist, Hiroshige.

Hiroshige is known and loved the world over for his poetic interpretation of the life and sentiment of late Yedo.

Late Yedo was one of the most poetic periods in the history of old Japan. It was the time when the Japanese sang and danced in order to forget the loneliness in their hearts. The candle of ancient civilization was flickering away, and yet the sun of new age was still far beyond the horizon. Standing in the twilight before the dawn, they felt a heart full of loneliness.

In order to banish this shadow of loneliness even for one brief moment, they staged shows, parades and festivals. The night bazaars at Asakusa, the fireworks at Ryogoku, the blossom feasts at Uyeno and along the banks of Sumida river, the festivals at all the shrines and temples in the country—all these to forget the loneliness in their hearts.

That was Yedo. Hiroshige interpreted the life and sentiments of this poetic period in his exquisite prints, which are loved and admired the world over.

When this poet artist was about to answer the call, he composed a Jisei, expressing his eagerness to see and paint the views that were waiting him beyond the Great Divide.

"To the land of west I journey,
"Bearing painting brushes in my hand,
"Views in great beyond to behold and paint."

To his way of thinking, death was only a new pilgrimage. Having seen all the views of the world he lived in, he was now going beyond to meet the people and scenes there. He was happy because he could see in death what he could not see in life.

When Sanetomo, a warrior poet of medieval Japan, was about to leave his home for the temple, where, he knew, death was waiting him, he addressed a Jisei to the Ume tree growing by his door.

"Thus I leave, my home abandoning,
"Masterless though you may become,
"Ume tree, never spring forget."

In this Jisei, we see the heart of the warrior, who was more concerned with the tree that is the soul of spring than with the death that was waiting him at the temple garden. The symbolism woven into this poem really goes much deeper than is explained, because it brings out the contrast between the world of turmoil and intrigue revolving around him, and the world of beauty and serenity existing in his soul; but, for the moment, we may understand and appreciate the jisei only by what is revealed on the surface.

Hiratsuka Inaba, a warrior of four centuries ago, composed a Jisei when he was about to fall before the pounding of his victorious enemy. He sent this poem to his lord as his farewell message.

"I reck not the life I surrender in honor's sake,
"The world, I know, is the abode where none can linger forever."

To this, Inaba's lord answered with another Jisei:—

"Bound together for eternity,
"We shall meet again in the world to come,
"Tarry awhile at the crossing in the shadowy lane,
If my hour of death should come too late."

Here we see the hearts of the two warriors, who sat down in the midst of war cries, flashing swords and flying arrows, composed poems and exchanged them at their final tribute to each other. It wasn't mere courage, it certainly wasn't bravado; it was the fruit of the long intellectual and spiritual training they had undertaken as samurais and men of culture.

Hideyoshi's Jisei

Incidentally, Hideyoshi, the overlord, for whose memory these two warriors fought and died, wrote a Jisei expressing his philosophy of life.

"Like dew drops I whiten the field,
"Like dew drops I crumble away,
"The joys and sorrows of Naniwa city . . . only the dream of dreams."

One of the most beautiful Jisei poems we have in our memory is one composed by a famous warrior poet named Tadanori. One can imagine what a great poet he was from the fact that the man who slayed him in the field of honor shaved his head upon learning who his victim was, and spent the rest of his life tending to the grave where he had buried Tadanori.

This warrior poet was leaving his castle to join his comrades, who were taking their last stand against the enemy. Knowing that the battle in which he was to take part would be his last, he went to bade farewell to the master, under whom he had studied poetry.

The master was heartbroken, for he both loved and admired the young poet and warrior. In the voice deep with great sorrow, he asked Tadanori if there was anything he might do as the last tribute to his disciple.

Tadanori reached into his breast and brought out a tablet, on which a poem was written.

"I hear that you are compiling an Imperial anthology," he said. "I should be most happy if this crude composition of mine should be granted a place in that worthy collection."

The master took the tablet and read the poem in the candle light.

"Shiga of tumbling waves lies abandoned,
"Cherry trees alone bloom in ancient glory."

There was a beautiful philosophy running through this Jisei. It contrasted temporarity of man-made things with eternality of God's own creations. The city which once had been the glory of the whole empire now lay abandoned and desolate; but the cherry trees were blooming untouched by, and unconscious of the life around them. So with all things. Body might die and decay, but soul was immortal. Hence, if one would live forever, he must renounce the physical for the spiritual.

This philosophy made the master realize the fact that Tadanori was marching away, not to die, but to live forever, and that, even though the body that was a warrior was fated to die, the soul that was a poet would remain immortal because of the sacrifice Tadanori was to make for the sake of honor.

The realization changed his sorrow to admiration. His face now serene with the smile of greater understanding, he bade farewell to the young warrior and poet.

Having thus comforted his master, Tadanori mounted his horse and rode away. His voice intoning an ancient poem came to the master through the silence of moonlit night.

"Far is the time when we shall meet again,
"I send my thought to the evening cloud of Nan Shan."

Man is the dew drop riding the stream of life. Man's final problem is whether to cling to the stream forever, or to rise from it and become clouds and rainbow. Some cling to it and sink into the slime, while some leave it on the wind of worthy cause and soar to whiten the sky or paint the firmament. In these exquisite jisei verses, we see the hearts and souls of the brave men who attained immortality by rising far above the domain of life and death.

The Granary of China

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SUCHOW. — As ships and junks ply busily back and forth over the waterways of the peace-restored districts in Kiangsu Province, the work for production increase progresses swiftly in line with the National Government's policy of transforming the whole nation into a powerful "supply base for the War of Greater East Asia."

The fertile panorama of the whole region here reminds one strongly of the rich agricultural districts at home while the endless fields of verdant wheat extending as far as one can gaze are truly worthy symbols of the title given this area of the "Granary of China."

Here too as elsewhere in China the work for production increase is being aimed first of all at the organized unification of the scattered farm villages in order to bring about a great increase in farm production, to be followed next by a revival of the manufacturing industries.

How much the authorities have succeeded in their first aim and how nobly the farmers are bearing their responsibility may be seen from the fact that the rice harvest last year was not only sufficient to meet the needs of the local populace but also exceeded the quota specified for the war granaries.

The movement for agricultural production increase includes among others the perfection of the supervisory organs and the improvement of the relationship among the various supervisory organs in the prefectures.

Irrigation projects, planned distribution of implements and other materials necessary for the farmers, the establishment of agricultural experimental stations, and the establishment of model agricultural districts make up the production increase program.

Cooperatives Successful

The most progressive part of the movement, however, is the cooperative movement among the farmers. In the districts under the jurisdiction of the Suchow area, the farm cooperatives had a membership of 330,000 households by the end of last year, which is an increase of more than 13 times over the figure prior to the institution of the peace restoration movement here.

The headquarters of the cooperative is situated in Suchow while branch offices are located in each prefecture, with divisional headquarters in each ward.

The price of each stock for members of the cooperative is 10 yuan while the total capital is more than 7,250,000 yuan. This year's loan fund totals 15,000,000 yuan from which expenses for various production and distribution activities will be paid for on behalf of the cooperative's members.

One of the distinctive features of the cooperative is the fact that all the members of the local patriotic organizations in the various villages are members of the cooperative and that the various prefectural and ward heads are advisers of the central cooperative while the leaders of the peace preservation corps are members of the cooperative committee. In this unique fashion, the various local administrative as well as people's organizations are able to keep close contact among each other in helping with the work of the cooperative.

Model District

The prefecture of Changsu is an exemplary district of this movement for production increase. Experimental stations for rice and wheat which are also supervisory centers are established in each ward.

After carrying on experiments with the emphasis on quantity instead of quality, these stations are able through the media of the Government's agricultural agents and the prefectural agents to teach the farmers under their jurisdiction the best means of achieving production increase.

The stations are furthermore encouraging the farmers by instituting a system of prize awards to superior harvesters while they are also proving themselves a great boon by distributing fertilizer, which is expected to be doubled this year.

Moreover, a cooperative storehouse was built in November last year which makes it possible for farmers to receive loans on the security of their farm products and also makes extremely flexible the channels for the purchasing by the farmers of tools and fertilizer.

These programs for production increase are not solely the result of the work of the cooperatives but also the result of the untiring efforts of the prefectural head as well as of the Japanese technical adviser in the prefecture.

Also in order to make the agricultural industry a fully rounded one, subsidies are granted for the carrying on of such supplementary work as the cultivation of cotton, and help is being extended to such activities as the raising of fish in creeks, the raising of sheep, and others. From this spring farming will become a curriculum in all the elementary schools in the prefecture.

Industry in Wuhsi

In the field of manufacturing industry, the production increase movement is most outstanding in the prefecture of Wuhsi which before the China Affair was already the industrial center.

It is said that Chiang Kai-shek had at one time planned to transform the whole district around Wuhsi into a large industrial center.

As a result of various geographical factors such as the course of creeks surrounding Wuhsi it is naturally suited as the collection center for the agricultural products of this area.

Furthermore, the districts surrounding this center are known as the wealthiest silk producing districts in China, as well for their rice-hulling and flour mills.

Following the China affair, the manufacturing industries have been speedily revived until today flour mills, cotton, and textile mills are counted among the plants here, many of which are huge affairs.

If all the plants including the ones which mobilize the household weaving organizations are counted, there may be said to be over 100 industrial works existing in this industrial center today.

As one of the special works among the above there is the Central Farm Implements Manufacturing Works. This is the first farm implements manufacturing plant in China and was established in December of last year with a capital of 3,000,000 yuan through the aid of Japan's loan to China and from the subsidy of the National Government of China.

The Ministry of Construction has control of this plant which is expected to start real work from about May of this year. Three technicians from the Agriculture Ministry of Japan are earnestly supervising the completion of the plant.

The factory will undertake the manufacture and repair of water pumps, weeders, and harvesters, as well as in the transformation of gasoline engines into charcoal engines and the experimentation in the improvement of farm implements.

The new plant aims to do what the little blacksmith and metal works shops were unable to do and to boost outstandingly the mechanization of the agricultural industry in China.

As another vital question henceforth, there is the settlement of the land ownership question. The Government aims now to clarify the ownership of various land areas whose rights had become vague as a result of the war and plans thus to establish a firm system of private land ownership.

The Kiangsu provincial government's secretariat plans soon to establish a general land administration office which will conduct a general survey of the land properties.

Land administration departments will be established by the general office in each prefecture to aid its work. The establishment of a solid land ownership system should achieve great success in the realization of a just distribution of responsibilities and an unshakable stabilization of the people's life.

The excellent progress achieved by the peace restored districts may be seen in the following figures.

The tax returns from the farms in the prefecture of Changhsu for the last fiscal year totaled over 12,000,000 yuan, which is about five times greater than the returns of the previous year which totaled no more than 2,450,000 yuan.

According to a survey of the Kiangsu provincial government's engineering department, as compared to the expansion of living expenditures of the farmers in the peace-restored districts to 12 times what they were before the China Affair, their returns have grown on the average to more than 27 times what they were before the China Affair.

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ACTIVITIES AIDED OF CREDIT BODIES

Enactment of New Law Will Facilitate Work of Urban People's Financing Organs

The enactment of the Urban Districts Credit Associations Act with the approval of the Diet in its present session is of great significance as it will greatly facilitate the activities of the credit associations in the urban districts as the people's financing organs, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

As a result of the enactment of the law in question, the urban districts credit associations, like various agricultural associations, come under the control of a special law intended solely for the control of the associations. Hereafter, at least from 80 to 90 per cent of the urban districts credit associations will go out of the control of the Industrial Associations Control Regulations.

Why the urban districts credit associations must be governed by the special law just enacted is obvious to all who know the purposes for which they were brought into being. The Industrial Associations, being intended for the promotion of the well-being of the rural communities are expected to help the rural communities in purchasing necessities, selling their products, and in utilizing various farming equipment available.

Exclusive Function

Meanwhile, the urban districts credit associations are intended exclusively for financing the people in large cities, towns, and other urban districts. It was, from the outset, very unnatural that the urban districts credit associations should have been governed by the Industrial Associations Law.

The enactment of the Urban Districts Credit Associations Act, however, involves no practical change in the duties and functions [illegible] the associations, the principal [illegible]nge being in the very fact that [illegible]y now come to be governed by a [illegible] act, specially legislated for the [illegible]ol of the associations only. [illegible]re are, however, five points [illegible]h deserve the attention of the [illegible]lic.

In the first place, the urban districts credit associations in the past involved the limited liability associations, unlimited liability associations and guaranteed associations. Hereafter, there will be limited liability associations only. Thanks to the revision in this respect, the officials of all urban district credit associations will be relieved of the too heavy responsibilities which in the past have been imposed on their shoulders.

Under Gov't Control

In the second place, the urban districts credit associations have been placed under the powerful control of the Government. The dismissal and appointment of the officials are to be effected subject to the approval of the Government. This will go a long way in renovating the structure of these associations.

In the third place, the urban districts credit associations are expected, hereafter, to present, in addition to the articles of association, a paper bearing a detailed description of the business system and organization of the associations at the time of their establishment, as prescribed in Item 2 of Article 7 of the law just enacted. This will enable the Government authorities to adjust the difference between the urban districts credit associations and other financing organizations relative to their business systems and methods.

In the fourth place, all urban districts credit associations are required to dispose of the surplus funds in strict accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the new Act, where they have been handling their surplus funds in the past in accordance with the rules specified in their regulations only.

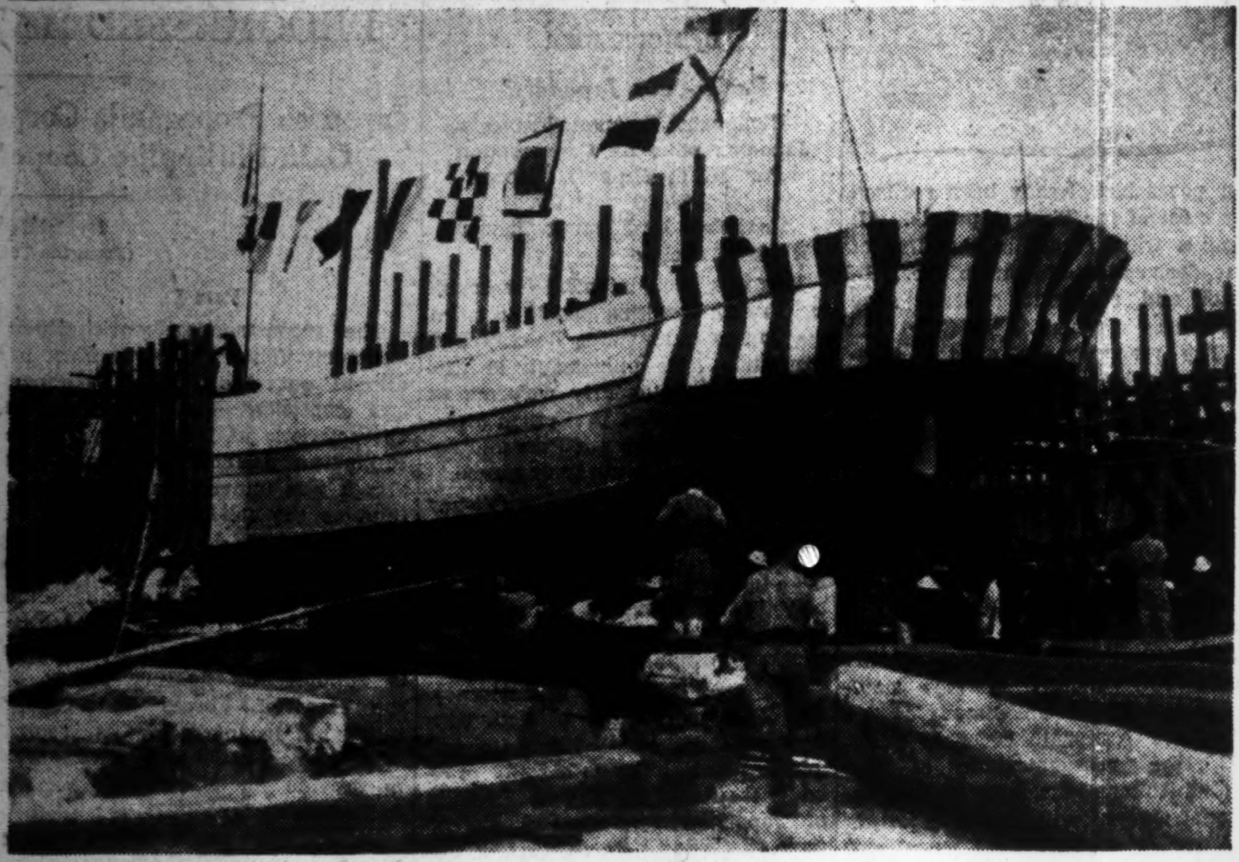
State To Use Bodies

In the fifth place, the urban districts credit associations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the new Act are requested to abide by the orders and instructions to be issued by the competent minister of state relative to the methods to be followed by these associations in absorbing and operating the the surplus funds among the people. By virtue of this provision, the Government, hereafter is always in a position to use the services of the urban districts credit associations for the execution of the financial policies of the state.

As a matter of fact, however, the Government has no intention of invoking this provision, so that the Financing Control Association may play its role in this connection.

As a result of the enactment of the new Law, the urban districts credit associations in the country will be enabled to make greater contributions to the Government in executing the financial policies of importance.

A Much-Discussed Type of Ship



Somewhere in French Indo-China this graceful specimen of the much talked-about wooden ships is being launched. Vessels of this type are being used for the interchange of materials among the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They enjoy various advantages, chief among which are economies in steel, rapidity of construction, small cost, less labor and ready replaceability.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

DEALINGS ENDED BY YOKOHAMA SILK

Terminates 50-Year Old Business, Having Liquidated Engagements

Following the complete liquidation of outstanding engagements in the morning session of March 29, the Yokohama Silk Exchange terminated its half a century old history on the same afternoon, Domei reports.

It is to be recalled that the authorities suggested some time ago that the silk exchanges in the country, one in Yokohama and the other in Kobe, close their business at the end of April this year. In view, however, of the liquidation on Monday morning of the outstanding engagement of 76 bales of raw silk originally intended for April delivery, decision was made by the directors of the same exchange to accept no more biddings on and after March 30. Thus it is understood that the Yokohama Silk Exchange practically ceased to follow its regular routine one month ahead of the scheduled term.

Opinion Expressed

Incidentally, the directors gave the following view in this connection:

"It is true that the authorities have approved bidding on our exchange until April end; but we think it is in order to give an end to our regular routine now that all the outstanding engagements have been liquidated.

"From now on, we expect our exchange to handle stocks for spot deliveries under the directions of the Japan Securities Exchange. We are now in touch with the Finance Ministry in connection with the contemplated switch-over of the silk brokers to stock brokers. We are confident of the authorities' approval of this change. We hope to go ahead with the turnovers of stocks about next month within the scope specified by the detailed regulations affecting the Japan Securities Exchange."

Whisky Only for Ohioans

LISBON.—Under the slogan "Whisky only for Ohioans," the Governor of Ohio has bought up 38,000 barrels of Kentucky whisky in order to forestall a possible shortage of this beverage in the future, according to a report received here. The whisky is to be bottled and sold only to inhabitants of the State of Ohio against official licenses.

Spanish Shipbuilding Program

MADRID.—The shipbuilding program now being carried out in Spain comprises altogether 222 vessels aggregating approximately 300,000 tons. Among the ships to be constructed are eight tankers, 12 combined passenger and freight vessels, nine freighters and coal transports, 26 fruit ships, 14 codfishing trawlers, 74 other trawlers, 63 coastal vessels and 16 tugs.

Ufa Color Films Praised

PARIS.—German color films manufactured by the big German film company UFA, which has been using the famous "Agfa-color" procedure in making such films, were highly praised in the Paris Soir by Philippe Martel in an article.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.20	— 0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.20	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.10	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

STOCK PRICES KEEP TO NARROW MARGIN

Long-Term Dealings in January-Bidden Wares Ended; Floor Quiet

In the absence of the long-term transactions in January-bidden issues which terminated on Monday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a quiet scene yesterday, and it is natural that the fluctuation of all prices worth mention should have been confined to a very limited number of wares. In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new closed at ¥83.20.

The long-term section registered no signal fluctuations of prices with the exception, however, of Japan Beer and Japan Gunpowder, the former softening ¥1.50 and the latter ¥1.00, while Mitsubishi Electric Machinery stepped up ¥0.90 Tokyo Hemp Yarn and Japan Munitions Industrial ¥0.80 each.

The short-term section was likewise featureless, and the prices of leaders closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was comparatively weak. Miyada Iron Works and Konan Industrial eased ¥1.00 each.

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	127.3	124.5
Nisshin Spinning (50)	—	—	83.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	—	70.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	—	—	100.7
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	—	76.5	66.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)	—	83.2	82.7
Second Section			
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	83.3
Nissan Stehmship (50)	—	66.5	66.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	—	84.6	84.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	—	65.8	65.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	—	—	112.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	—	144.0	142.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	64.7	—
Japan Beer (50)	—	—	97.4
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	—	—	45.3
Asahi Glass (50)	—	94.3	93.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	—	—	101.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	—	93.7	92.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	83.4	3.5	2.9	83.2
N. Y. K. new	77.4	7.5	7.2	77.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.0	4.1	3.4	93.4
Kanebo Spin. new	73.4	3.4	3.0	73.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.4	9.6	9.2	69.3
Hitachi Iron Works	90.3	0.3	89.8	89.8
Osaka Exch. new	41.5	1.5	0.7	40.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.8	8.9	8.4	68.4
Japan Oil	72.5	3.5	2.8	—
S. M. R.	—	75.0	4.8	75.0
N. Y. K. old	92.0	2.0	1.7	91.7
Hokkaido Coal	72.5	2.6	2.5	—
Kanebo Spin. old	126.8	7.1	6.8	127.1
Toyo Rayon. new	55.9	5.9	5.7	55.7
Kokura Iron Works	53.8	3.8	3.6	53.6
Japan Beer. new	45.5	5.8	5.5	45.6
Japan Sugar. new	—	65.2	5.2	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	64.0	4.0	—
Japan Mining	61.2	1.2	1.2	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.8	2.0	1.8	61.9

Bill Clearings

March 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	352,780	182,834
Balance	37,754	27,366

SYSTEM OF SAVINGS IS GREAT SUCCESS

Inaugurated in 1938, It Has Contributed Largely to Promote Thrift Among People

The Government inaugurated a system in 1938 whereby a fixed sum of total national savings was to be realized each year. This system contributed a great deal toward accelerating the increase in the amount of national savings at a phenomenal rate, observes the Nippon Sangyo in its Sunday issue.

Surveying the signal results achieved by the authorities in this respect, the article says in effect as follows:

In 1930 the authorities set the goal for national savings during the fiscal year 1938-39 at ¥8,000,000,000. Each succeeding year since then, the goal has been raised, ¥10,000,000,000 having been set for the year 1939-40, ¥12,000,000,000 for 1940-41, ¥17,000,000,000 for 1941-42 and ¥23,000,000,000 for 1942-43. As huge an amount as ¥27,000,000,000 has been set as the goal for the fiscal year 1943-44.

Law Promulgated

It will be recalled that the Government promulgated and enforced the law providing for National Savings Associations in 1936. With the savings organs thereby strengthened to a remarkable extent, the authorities and the general public have launched vigorous campaigns each year so that the total fixed for the year could be reached.

A review of the records for the four years beginning with the fiscal year 1938-39 and ending with the fiscal year 1941-42 shows that the remarkable sum of over ¥46,370,000,000 has been saved during the period against the set goal of ¥47,000,000,000, thus indicating a 98.7 per cent success. In view, however, of the fact that the goal originally fixed for the year 1941-42 was subsequently raised by reason of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it may safely be said that the success of the national savings movement has been more than 100 per cent.

During the nine months from July, 1937 up to and including March, 1938, the increase in national savings was ¥3,000,000,000, and during the full twelve months ending in December last year, the increase was ¥18,150,000,000. With these gains combined, the increase in national savings from the outbreak of the China Affair up to the end of December last year swelled to the tremendous figure of ¥67,620,000,000.

Unprecedented Record

Granting the liberal circulation of funds incidental to war expenditures, it is unprecedented that the national savings in a brief span of five years and a half have totalled nearly ¥70,000,000,000. In additional to this great gain in national savings, the amount of national bonds simultaneously absorbed by the nation is also noteworthy.

Reviewing the records from the beginning of the current fiscal year, which started in April 1942, up to the end of December, 1942, it is seen, as disclosed by the authorities, that the national savings during the first quarter, April to June inclusive, totalled ¥6,878,000,000, during the second quarter, July to September inclusive ¥4,036,000,000, and during the third quarter, October to December, inclusive ¥7,245,000,000, making a combined total of ¥18,149,000,000 or 78.9 per cent of the ¥23,000,000,000 goal to be attained by the end of the current fiscal year or March 31 of this year. In view of the noticeable results from the beginning of this year, it is felt certain that the $23,000,000,000 mark will be reached without difficulty.

The following list shows the records of national savings annually realized during the four years beginning in 1938 and during the three quarters of the 1942-43 fiscal year.

Records of National Savings From the 1938-39 Fiscal Year Up to and Including December, 1942
(In ¥1.000.000)

Fiscal Year	Fixed Goal	Actual Savings
1938-39	8.000	7.333
1939-40	10.000	10.202
1940-41	12.000	12.817
1941-42	17.000	16.000
Total	47.000	46.372
1942-43	23.000	
First quarter		6.878
Second quarter		4.036
Third quarter		7.245
Total		18.149

DEBENTURE CASHING TO BE FACILITATED

Monetary Control Body Arranging for Banks to Buy Small Issues From April 10

In view of the successive issues of small denomination hypothec debentures and of the resultant increase in the amount of idle funds absorbed, the Nationwide Monetary Control Association is now working on a schedule to facilitate the cashing of these debentures on the part of the general public, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is plain that the 100,000,000 Japanese people are conscious of their common duty to serve the State by sharing the war expenditures to the fullest extent of their capacities, and thus it is that they have willingly subscribed to the Savings and Patriotic Debentures issued by the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

The authorities have attained signal results in absorbing the idle funds, and they are now anxious that the interests of the holders of these hypothec debentures should be protected. Accordingly, they have asked the entire body of banks concerned to inaugurate a system for buying the Savings and Patriotic Debentures at official prices from the general public in case the latter are in need of cashing their holdings.

To Be Effective April 10

The authorities are expected to arrange for the banks to put the system into effect on and after April 10 of this year, and the following rules are to be observed in buying the debentures:

With the exception of the Bank of Japan, any and all banks and post offices in the country shall buy the Savings and Patriotic Debentures, it being understood that these debentures are acceptable at official prices and that a commission of ¥0.10 per debenture is charged to sellers.

It is stipulated, however, that nobody can sell these debentures before the results of the lottery for their respective issues are published, or sell them to the amount of over and above ¥50.00 per head per day. This limit is placed in order to avoid disposal of large amounts by well-off individuals.

Reflecting their hearty cooperation with the authorities, the banks throughout the country are now mapping out details for the formalization of a system to buy the debentures to be put into effect from April 10.

Yuki Airs Views

Incidentally, President of the Nationwide Monetary Control Association, Toyotaro Yuki, expressed the following views in this connection:

"In view of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, it is decidely the duty of the Japanese nation to restrict their daily expenditures as far as possible so as to enrich the State treasury, with the ultimate object of replenishing the sinews of war. Under these circumstances, the Government has issued a number of small denomination hypothec debentures so as to encourage and facilitate individual savings among the nation. And the results attained are so reassuring that we are immensely delighted with the loyal cooperation of our fellow-countrymen.

"On the other hand, we think it advisable to inaugurate a system whereby the nation will be able to cash their holdings of debentures whenever they are in need of money for their extraordinary expenditures. It is from this point of view that we are now in touch with the entire body of banks belonging to the Nationwide Monetary Control Association in connection with the desired inauguration of the system. We look to these banks to buy up the debentures at official prices according to the contemplated system from individuals needing money in exchange for their holdings of debentures on or after April 10. We feel confident, however, that nobody will hasten the disposal of their holdings in the absence of any financial strain."

WORLD-WIDE SAVINGS COMPETITION

Japan Leads All Other Belligerents in Spirit, Organization, Results of Thrift Campaign; Readjustments Difficult for U.S.

There is a wide difference between Japan and other belligerent nations in the basic concept entertained by their governments and peoples concerning national savings, declares a recent issue of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. The paper gives a brief outline of the actual condition and progress of national savings drives in Germany, Italy, the United States and Britain.

While the anti-Axis powers make it their sole objective of national savings to curb the spread of vicious inflation due to the expansion of national income in wartime, explains the paper, the national savings enforced in Japan are a manifestation of the patriotic spirit of the people who are ever ready and anxious personally to bear as much burden of war as possible, thereby contributing to the prosecution of total war in the economic field. Consequently, there is no other country in the world where national savings are carried on under such a perfect and systematic method as in Japan.

Efforts Vigorous

In view of the bitter experience in the first Great War, Germany has been paying particular attention to the absorption of purchasing power. Even during the prewar days, savings banks with the support of the Government had been making vigorous drives for encouragement of thrift, but after the outbreak their efforts have naturally been considerably intensified.

As a means of saving at the source, a sort of compulsory saving by deduction from income or payment of wages and salaries on passbooks is widely adopted, yielding gratifying results. For absorption of the purchasing power of the general public, special exemptions from taxes are granted on savings deposits of small amounts on labor and other service incomes. Last year the minimum amount of deposit per day was reduced from 50 pfgs. to 20 pfgs.

Included among the various measures for economy on consumption, are the savings of coupons for clothing materials, abolition of hats, collection of waste articles or materials and so on. It is reported that the storm troops has recently submitted a plan for the payment of wages by means of promissory notes for the purpose of effecting economy on civilian, consumption.

Different in Italy

The methods adopted in Italy for the absorption of purchasing power are somewhat different from those of other nations because the country has been suffering from deficit finance over many years past due not only to the lack of natural resources but also to the continuous series of wars in which it has been involved since the first Great War. In addition to increased taxation and issue of savings debentures, the Government has been encouraging strict consumptive economy and rigorous control over commodity-prices and investments with a view to the stabilization of currency and absorption of the national purchasing power.

Through the prosecution of the economic agreement with Germany, coupled with the strong political power of Premier Benito Mussolini and the unique national structure, all financial and economic machinery are functioning quite smoothly. Moreover, in spite of the lowering of the standard of national life in general as a result of thorough control, numerous social institutions have been expanded and perfected and the people was following their respective vocations and pursuits in a cheerful mood, which adds to their industry and efficiency.

Though making a display of astronomical figures in their budgets, the Americans are unable to get rid of their habit of extravagance as the saying has it that "spendthrifts never draw bit." They are now suffering from a vicious inflation of their own making. After cudgelling their brains hard, the authorities last October enforced an anti-Inflation Act, under which an Economic Stabilization Board was established and ordinances to halt commodity-prices, rents, wages and salaries were issued. At the same time plans for an increase of $3,000,000 in taxes were drawn up.

Compulsory Savings Planned

In the line of national savings, the Government is now resorting to the issue of war bonds of small denominations, war savings coupons, national defense savings debentures, etc., all designed for men with small income, and is making frantic efforts at absorption of purchasing power, not only among the wealthier classes, but among the needy citizens, even going so far as to mobilize movie actresses to appeal to the "patriotic spirit" of the general public from the stage. But the people, who are addicted to expensive habits, cannot bring themselves to dance to the tunes of the Government, which is now obliged to think out some means of compulsory savings.

In comparison with the United States, the savings system in Britain is somewhat better. On the outbreak of the present war, the national savings commission was organized in London as the headquarters for the encouragement of national savings with a local commission formed in each of the twelve districts into which the entire territory is divided for convenience sake. These commissions are rather active in their campaigns, and although in substance they cannot stand comparison with ours, they seem to be following the example of our country in fixing the amount to be saved annually or in organizing national savings associations and neighborhood groups.

GOV'T WILL PURCHASE 12 PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Lines to Be Renovated After Purchase to Increase Their Efficiency

With a view to completing the land transportation system of wartime Japan, the Railways Ministry, based on a carefully established plan, which has been approved by the Diet in its session just closed, has decided to purchase 12 private railways in the country, beginning with the purchase of the Onoda Railway Company on April 1 and ending with the purchase of the Hokkaido railway and four other on August 1, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The purchase of the twelve railways will be carried out in the following order—

The Onoda Railway	April 1
The Kokura Railway	May 1
The Ube Railway	"
The Toyama Provincial Railway	June 1
The Haritan Railway	"
The Tsurumi Harbor Railway	July 1
The Industrial Cement Railway	"
The Hokkaido Railway	August 1
The Horaiji Railway	"
The Ina Electric Railway	"
The Toyokawa Railway	"
The Sanshin Railway	"

A fundamental renovation of these railways both from the technical and administrative points of view, will be carried out immediately following their purchase, so that they may perfectly execute their duties hereafter as part of the state-owned railways.

In order to prevent local inflation due to the purchase of these railways, the payment therefor will be made in registered bonds. In this connection negotiations are now going on between the Railways and Finance Ministries. The Railways Ministry, in order to protect the interest of those railway companies, is considering partial exemption of those bonds from taxation.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1943

Britain's Colonial Policy

A recent speech of Britain's Colonial Secretary, Oliver Stanley, at Oxford on British colonial policy and also a parliamentary debate on the same subject are of great interest not only to students of the British Empire but also to every student of international affairs, for they are replete with vivid indications of the inevitable destiny of the British Empire.

The speech and the debate referred to above are based on the so-called Stockdale Report submitted by the West India Royal Commission to the British Government in 1940 stressing the pressing need for political, social and economic amelioration and renovation in the British West Indies. The report which was prepared by Sir Frank Stockdale, Controller of Development and Welfare in the British West Indies, contains considerable truth regarding the disgraceful and pathetic state of affairs in these politically emaciated economically exploited, and socially enslaved British colonies in the Caribbean region.

One of the recommendations of the Survey Commission should especially arouse curiosity and interest, for it calls for the political renovation of Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies. It has been recommended that the two chamber system of government be introduced, looking to the ultimate realization of responsible self-government for Jamaica. The recommendation as such would not deserve any comment if it were not for the historical background of the recommendation—the history of Jamaica, the traditional colonial policy of Britain, and the speedy disintegration of the British Empire in the midst of the world's greatest upheaval.

Xaymaca—"Isle of Springs", as it was called by the natives, was discovered by Columbus in 1494. The Spaniards named the island Sant' Jago and for the subsequent 160 years it was a Spanish colony until 1655 when Cromwell attacked the empire of Spain in the West Indies and completely expelled the Spaniards from the island. In 1670 the British title to the island was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. Two years later the Royal African Company was organized with a monopoly of the slave trade, making Jamaica one of the greatest slave markets in the world In the early 19th century Jamaica was at the zenith of its prosperity which was almost exclusively dependent upon the cold-blooded thraldom enslaving the souls of more than 320,000 Negroes and natives.

Although the slave trade in Jamaica was abolished one hundred years ago, the British policy for the last three hundred years aimed almost inevitably at reducing the people of Jamaica to the virtual status of slavery. According to the 1921 census, less than two per cent of the total population were white, 18 per cent "colored" or of mixed race, and 77 per cent black. The destiny of 98 per cent of the island's inhabitants has been left to the tender mercies of only a handful of snobbish officials and greedy profit seekers of British extraction

At this juncture, it is interesting to note an influential Laborite's comment on the Stockdale Report made in the course of the debate on Britain's colonial policy Denouncing emphatically the allegation that the British electorate were not interested in colonial affairs, he asserted that the press and the British Broadcasting Corporation deliberately kept information away from the British electorate because of vested interests. He further declared that the people of Jamaica were and are disaffected and disappointed because of the intolerable conditions in which they had and still have to live.

Be that as it may, the speech, the recommendations and the debate dealing with social economic and political problems in the British West Indies are particularly significant because they reflect British indignation at certain American criticisms of British imperialism and the stubborn determination of the British ruling class to keep on holding the British Empire together despite the irresistible international forces decidedly inimical to the maintenance of the decrepit British Empire.

It is not difficult to perceive the extreme fretfulness and irritability of the British leaders in their previous utterances concerning the immediate future of their empire. The Stockdale Report and the debate reveal further this helpless and fretful state of mind. These leaders are fully aware that it is next to an impossibility for them to hold the British Empire intact after the present world war and that the close of the war will find each of the leading British Dominions, particularly Canada, Australia and New Zealand, no longer constituting a link connecting the British Empire. These Dominions are bound to become creditors to their "mother" country while they and Britain are to become debtor nations to the United States.

In view of the above realities, the astute British politicians ever since the outbreak of the European War four years ago have been seeking certain measures designed to alleviate Britain's economic dilemma in the post-war world. Consequently the so-called Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 was enacted and the survey of social, economic and political conditions in the British West Indies was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the act. In presenting the result of the survey, it is quite natural that the astute British leaders would make one believe that they are deeply interested in the welfare of the island's inhabitants. But little study is necessary for any one to realize that every one of those proposals emanates primarily from their fervent desire for self-preservation. If the British authorities were genuinely interested in the welfare of the island people, how could they have been so indifferent about it for nearly three hundred years? What is their real motive in making such "progressive" proposals in the wake of the world upheaval as if such moral and ethical ideas had suddenly dawned upon their minds?

Another glaring paradox is the British policy toward India. While these would-be political and economic reformers are stressing the need for immediate renovation of the political and economic set-up in Jamaica looking toward the establishment of responsible self-government and economic independence, they are resorting to the cold-blooded policy of oppression and suppression in India. This most disgraceful paradox is one of the natural attributes of an empire which is on the road to rapid collapse.

Finally, the British leaders such as Prime Minister Churchill, Colonial Secretary Stanley, Home Secretary Morrison and other influential parliamentarians seem to be making their last efforts to counteract the American scheme for the establishment of a greater American empire by reminding Uncle Sam that Britain should not and could not hand over her colonies either in lieu of the Lend-Lease or any other arrangements. The debate on the colonial policy was arranged to all intents and purposes to provide an opportunity for the British imperialists to express their veiled challenge to the American criticisms. At any rate, there is every indication that nothing can save the British Empire from complete collapse at the close of the current war.

A Year Ago Today

March 31, 1942

The Japanese hospital ship Asahi Maru was attacked by a British plane in flagrant violation of treaty provisions on March 26 when she was steaming in Koepang Bay, Timor Island. Five bombs dropped by a British plane exploded at points 100 meters astern on the port side of the Japanese ship, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The Japanese Air Force today again furiously bombed Port Darwin, concentrating its attacks on the airfield there.

* * *

Much uneasiness has been created in Britain by the report that the Indian leaders are disposed to reject Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals wholesale. It was disclosed today that the proposals which Sir Stafford took to India were the product of personal conversations between Clement Attlee, Secretary for the Dominions, and Sir Stafford Cripps. This revelation is causing serious repercussions in British public opinion.

* * *

The working committee of the Indian National Congress Party at its meeting today decided to reject flatly Sir Stafford Cripps' offer for dominion status for India on the grounds that the British proposal does not grant India full authority to wage war in its own interests.

* * *

The engagement of all male labor throughout the Australian commonwealth will be controlled by the Minister for Labor under the new Manpower Regulations. Employers will not be allowed to discharge any worker, but will be allowed to suspend him on the ground of serious misconduct. The director-general of manpower must be consulted in each case.

* * *

The Hoyo Maru, a Japanese tanker sank today an enemy submarine which rose to the surface to attack the apparently weak Japanese vessel sailing alone south of New Ireland. After a fierce battle with the submarine, which would submerge and then reappear, the Japanese vessel scored direct hits upon the enemy submarine.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Philippine Independence

(From the Shanghai Times)

Prophets of disaster both in the United States and in the Philippines had for four decades harped with monotonous regularity upon one stock argument against the grant of independence to the Philippines by the United States: that as soon as the last American soldiers has left Philippine soil, the Japanese would take their place and foist upon the people a perpetual regime of oppression and tyranny worse than Spain's autocratic rule over the archipelago for about four hundred years. Japan, they sang in unison, was a serious menace to the Philippines' territorial integrity and political sovereignty, and to drive home their point with telling effect among the God-fearing Filipinos, these anointed apostles of American imperialism planted the seed of fear in the hearts of the people

Using a well-oiled propaganda machine, with the schools, movies and churches as convenient cogs, the American government had succeeded in playing up the bogey of "Japanese menace" before the masses and achieved their aim of keeping the Philippines dependent upon the United States and of making the Filipinos dependent-conscious.

The overwhelming successes of Japan in the current Greater East Asia War, fortunately, destroyed that element of fear in the system of Philippine leadership and turned inside out the controlling mentality of the people about Japan and her people. As soon as the initial steps had been taken by the Japanese military administration towards the restoration of peace and order, Prime Minister Tojo in his historic declaration before the Diet, on January 21, last year, unequivocably stated that "as regards the Philippines, if the people of those islands hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence."

Sentiment Reiterated

The same sentiment was eloquently reiterated by the Prime Minister in his address before the House of Peers on January 28, this year, for which Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, expressed the greatest gratitude on behalf of the Filipino people and promised that the "Philippines will render wholehearted cooperation to Japan with the utmost faithfulness in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

By Prime Minister Tojo's benevolent pronouncements as to the granting of Philippine independence, two facts have been thrown into bolder relief: one is that the glib-tongued American imperialists were wrong in their appraisal of Japan's aims and purposes in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War and the other is that Japan's obvious leadership in Greater East Asia is predicated on the proposition that all the Asiatic nations heretofore oppressed and traduced by the Anglo-American Powers, must be liberated politically, economically and culturally, if they cooperate with Japan earnestly and sincerely.

Instead of being a menace, Japan, by eloquent deeds, proves to be the long-awaited answer to an oppressed people's prayer for complete emancipation. Burma's independence has been promised before the end of the current year because the Burmese, taking a far-sighted view of Japan's military successes, did not hesitate in casting their lot with Japan. Japan, equally conscious of Burma's unconditional support, has promised Burmese independence, flung back Britain's predatory influence and won the affection of the tyrannized people.

Today, Japan stands firm in her resolve to bring back honor, self-respect and stability to all the nations in Greater East Asia whose destinies had been absolutely controlled by the Godheads of Anglo-American imperialism.

Since Nanking Entered the War

(From the Hsin Chung Kuo Pao. Translated by the Shanghai Times)

The participation in the war operations against Chungking-Communists by the Chinese army is absolutely voluntary and is aimed at eradicating Anglo-American Imperialism. Over two months have passed already since China's declaration of war on the U.S.A. and Britain. Judging from the fact that China's declaration of war originally laid special emphasis on political struggle, we can say that China's operations in the course of the past two months have reaped tremendous results.

With regard to the political situation in the country, following the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government, our political stand has apparently been further consolidated.

The aim of prosecuting the war for peace has already been realized by most of the Chinese people. All doubts which arose at the time of the declaration of war in the political and economic spheres have now been dissipated.

The reappearance of the blue-sky-and-white-sun flag throughout the country and the penetration of the political power of the Central Government into various places have produced very favorable influences upon the psychology of the people.

Success Noteworthy

The success achieved by the National Government in increasing its own strength in the course of the past two months is also noteworthy. The establishment of the Supreme National Defense Council, the reorganization of the administrative structure of the National Government, the convocation of various special conferences—all this tends to show the new vivacity of the Chinese Government in the political sphere.

As a matter of fact, if the political significance of China's declaration of war is only abstract, psychological and spiritual, it will not be sufficient to show its real importance but it does not end there. Apart from the adoption of the wartime system by the political structures of the National Government, vast contributions have also been made in military and other domains.

In the military field the Chinese army has of late participated in the spring offensive against Chungking-Communists in the spirit of military alliance. It is to be pointed out here that the fighting against Chungking Communists is only aimed at eradicating Anglo-American imperialism.

With the extension of help by such friendly powers as Japan, Italy and France, the international position of China has, been much enhanced. Especially has Japan's policy towards China undergone a very important change in form and there is no doubt that this will produce good results in the near future. On the other hand, the rural pacification campaign is being carried on for a revival of the Chinese nation. Therefore, though we cannot say that the results achieved during the course of the past two months are completely satisfactory, yet they are nevertheless encouraging.

Gandhi, the Prophet

(From the Noon Extra, Shanghai)

In 1919 Mahatma Gandhi viewed the wreckage of a war-torn world with a melancholy eye. Gifted with a form of super inner-vision, he realized that four long years of bloodshed and destruction had not solved the fundamental problem of securing lasting peace. Britain, he observed, had completely discarded the beautiful slogans of the war, had scrapped the promise of independence for India, and had reverted to her long-established imperialistic policies. The world had not been made "safe for democracy" and with prophetic vision Gandhi realized that it was not "the war to end wars."

"The late war," wrote Gandhi sadly, "was a war for dividing the spoils of the exploitation of the weaker races—otherwise euphemistically 'world commerce.' The greatest menace to the world today is the growing, exploiting, irresponsible imperialism which, through the enslavement of India, is threatening the independent existence and expansion of the weaker races of the world. India holds in her hands the remedy for this universal misfortune, for she is the keystone to the arch of imperialism. Once India is free the whole edifice of imperialism will collapse. The best guarantee for the freedom of Asia and the peace of the world is a free, self-governing India!"

But Britain did not grant independence to India; and the world is being torn by the most horrible war in all history. We do not allege that the withholding of freedom from India is the cause of the war, but we do know that the reasons behind Britain's determination to keep her stranglehold on India were identical with the motivating factors in Britain's declaration of war on Germany in September, 1939.

Imperialism Is Evil Root

British imperialism is the root of the evil. Britain's greed is boundless, her lust for power insatiable. Her ruthless imperialistic policy forbade the adjustment of a situation which, if unattended to, could only lead to trouble; but notwithstanding her unequivocal pledge to grant freedom to India in return for cooperation in the last World War, Britain only tightened her hold on India, to make secure "the brightest jewel in the crown of the King."

When the whole world sighed with relief and said it could never happen again, Gandhi realized with crystal clarity that not only could it happen again, but it would also have to happen again unless Britain revised her policy. And Gandhi was right. It has happened again, and on a larger scale than ever before.

Principles of morality do not enter into British policy. Even common sense is often ignored. Britain believes only in blind imperialism; and because she is blinded by her own lust she cannot see that the evils she has committed cannot be permitted to go unpunished forever. This time the challenge comes from the East as well as the West; and this time the united forces of the freedom-loving, anti-imperialistic forces will triumph. Gandhi has also prophesied that.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By MOCK JOYA

Parlez-vous Japonais?

Dictionaire Practique Francais-Japonais pour La Conversation
Par M. et Mme O. Vaccari
pp. 450, ¥7.00
Published by Eibunpo Tsuron Hakkojo, Tokyo

This is a book intended for enabling French speaking people to learn the Japanese language quickly and accurately. Its publication at this moment is particularly welcome as it is reported that in French Indo-China, both French residents and natives are eager to study Japanese.

Many books have been published in the past for the benefit of English speaking foreigners studying Japanese, but the present volume is probably the first handy and practical book which will enable French speaking people to learn Japanese.

The book is called a dictionary, but it is more than a dictionary. The authors, whose linguistic and grammatical ability is already proved by their many works on the study of Japanese, English and Italian, took particular pain in writing this new volume, and benefited by their past experiences. The volume is small, being of a pocket size and consists of 450 pages. It contains much valuable information.

At the beginning of the book, the authors introduce the readers to Japanese pronunciation and kana. Then thirty pages are devoted to Japanese grammar, and main grammatical points which are essential in practical conversation are briefly but clearly explained.

The dictionary proper, of course, is the main part of the book. Each French word is given its equivalent in Japanese. Then all expressions containing that word, which are used in daily conversation, are also rendered in Japanese. Sometimes both polite and common expressions are given with due explanation.

Let us see, for instance, what is given in the dictionary under the French word "dire."

"dire iu (iimasu); (poli) ossharu (osshaimasu); hanasu (hanashimasu)—Qu'ave-vous dit? Nan to osshaimaita ka.—Je n'ai pas compris ce que vous avez dit. Anata ga osshatta koto ga wakarimasen deshita. —Rites-le de nouveau. Moichido osshatte kudasai.—Dites le en francais, s'il vous plait. Dozo, furansugo de osshatte kudasai.—Que vous a-t-il dit? Ano katawa anata ni nani wo osshaimashita ka.—Il ne m'a rien dit. Nani mo osshaimasen deshita.—Il a dit qu'il vous connait. Ano kata wa anata wo go-zonji desuto osshaimashita.—S'l vous plait, dites-moi ce qu'il est arrive. Donna koto ga okorimashita ka hanashite kudasai.—Pouves-vous me dire ou demeure M. Watanabe? Watanabe san wa dokoni osumai desuka, go-zonji desuka.—Je ne puis pa vous de dire. Zonjimasen.—Qui vous a dit cela? Donata ga sore wo hanashimashita ka.—Votre secretaire. Anata no hisho ga hanashimashita.—Qu'est-ce qu'il vous a dit? Ano kata wa nani wo iimashita ka.—Il m'a dit qu'il viendras vous voir demain. Ano kata wa ashita anata wo o-tazune shimasu to iimashita,—Dites a ma servante que je serai de retour a six heures. Watakushi wa rokuji ni kaerimasu to jochu ni itte kudasai.—Dites a mon chauffeur de tenir prete la voiture. Untenshi ni jidosha wo yoi suru yo ni itte kudasai.—Dites au conducteur de me conduire a cette adresse. Untenshi ni watashi wo kono tokoro e tsurete yuku yo ni itte kudasai.—Ne dites rien a personne. Donata ni mo hanasanai de kudasai.—Pourquois ne me l'avez-vous pas dit plus tot? Naze mae ni sore wo hanashimasen deshita ka.

"On dit que . . . so desu, to iu koto desu—On dit qu'il y a eu un treblement de terre. Jishin ga arimashita so desu. —On dit qu'un typhon approche. Taifu ga arimashita so desu.—Je regrette d'etre oblige de vous dire que . . . Zannen nagara. . . ."

The above example taken at random shows how thoroughly and painstakingly the authors prepared the book.

It is also to be noted that all Japanese expressions in the book are properly accented. This important question of accent is not usually given due attention in most of books on the Japanese language.

Fruits of Wisdom

Youth changes its inclinations through heat of blood; old age perseveres in them through the power of habit.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Freedom is not worth having if it does not connote freedom to err.—Mahatma Gandhi.

REHABILITATION, MILITARY PLANS PROGRESSED HAND IN HAND IN P. I.

Japanese Propaganda Corps Worked in Front Lines to Gain Philippine Cooperation by Direct Contact

By SHIRO OZAKI
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

Part I

The reconstruction work which commonly follows the war must be carried out under a well-planned and consistent program, but the characteristic of the activity in the Philippine Islands campaign was that it was undertaken at the same time as the military operations in actual warfare.

In the Philippines the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation was considered a part of the military strategy, and its purpose was to support the fighting power of the Imperial Forces and render active aid in increasing its results. The basic objective of this work was to provide for a complete victory in this campaign.

Unlike the reconstruction work in the southern regions or the cultural work, both of which follow military operations, the activity of the propaganda unit in the Philippines was unprecedented in its unique undertakings, although by theory all these were but varied approaches to the same problem.

A group of experts, including the author, was detailed to accompany the Japanese Army in its operations in the Philippines, and a staff officer explaining the military strategy and intelligence reports made the pointed statement that the true significance of propaganda work would be realized after the smoke of battle had cleared away and order had been restored with all political functions operating under the control of the Army. But, as a matter of fact, it was almost impossible to determine just when the work of reconstruction remained subordinate to military activities and when it forged ahead as an undertaking independent of war strategy.

Propaganda Used

Shortly after the successful landing of troops in Lingayen Gulf the first propaganda program against the enemy was begun. One method was to scatter leaflets to enemy troops urging their surrender, and emphasis was placed upon the effort to create a clash of interests between the Filipino and American troops.

There was also a constructive phase of this work by which the advance of the main force was followed by efforts to win the sympathy and understanding of the natives and gaining their help in achieving the war aims of Japan.

Early in the Philippines campaign the problem arose regarding the method by which to alienate the population from the enemy troops, but in view of the extreme rapidity of the advance of the Imperial Forces, members of the propaganda unit realized that they would have to abandon their program as originally planned and that reliance would have to be placed mainly on the attitude and conduct of the Japanese soldiers in battle This would be supplemented by the spreading of information regarding the Japanese Army's reasons for driving into the Philippine Islands and a full explanation of Japan's mission in the War.

Previously the main propaganda problem had been the speedy settlement of political administration and of the economic life of the Filipinos as soon as Manila fell into Japanese hands. It had been assumed that the early capture of this capital would determine the future course of the Philippines campaign.

However, the rapidity of the advance of the Japanese Army upset all these assumptions, and the quickly shifting situation on the battle front created new problems for the propaganda corps. For example, in the attack upon Tarlac the Kamishima unit which was acting as the spearhead of the Japanese drive found the main body right on its heels, and in the final assault against the enemy's defenses it could not wait to assemble its full strength but made the attack with only one portion of the unit.

Adjusts Activities

It had generally been accepted that Manila would be captured within a short time, but because of the many unexpected circumstances arising on the field of battle it became apparent that it would be useless for the propaganda unit to try to anticipate the course of the campaign. Under such conditions the unit could not hope to work under a rigid, precise program, and it had to take a more negative position and adjust its activities to the progress of the military operations.

The propaganda program was then switched from its original objective of creating a division between the population and enemy troops to the purpose of explaining Japan's attitude toward and the objectives of the present war. The basis for this program of construction and its facilities would be laid in Manila before undertaking the work throughout the Philippines.

However, the retreat of the main body of enemy troops into Bataan Peninsula forced another change in the military strategy, and it became evident that all efforts would first have to be exerted toward crushing the resistance in this area. It was not until after Bataan and Corregidor had fallen and the enemy had surrendered that the work of reconstruction finally was entered into. Up to this time the activities of the propaganda unit formed a part of the military strategy.

The feature of the work of this unit in the Philippines was that it operated in the front lines with the Japanese troops rather than remain behind the lines.

During the 40 years since the Philippines passed from Spanish rule to American control, the Filipinos had been thoroughly Americanized by the extensive educational program carried out by the United States authorities. Outstanding Filipino youths were selected to serve in the Philippine Scouts, organized by United States army officers, and these were trained to defend American interests in the Philippines. When the war broke out it was these Filipino youths who were sent into the front lines to combat the Japanese Forces.

P.I. Scouts Were Armed

Many believed that the Philippine Scouts were merely an unarmed body of troops, but as a matter of fact they were fully armed with modern equipment and weapons and were imbued with high morale.

Shortly after the establishment of the Commonwealth Government under President Manuel Quezon, the National Assembly approved the national defense act, under which the MacArthur plan of 1935 was adopted. After five years an army was built up, with recruits being enrolled from Filipinos between the ages of 18 and 40 years. Preference was given to those with college education or with outstanding mental and physical capabilities. Thus it was that the educated and intelligent section of Filipino manhood was inducted into the army, and it would be out of its ranks that the future leaders would be expected to rise.

It was this situation which required the Japanese propaganda unit to work in the front lines where it could meet and gain the understanding of these Filipino officers and men through direct contact rather than remain behind the lines and deal with the masses. As more and more Filipino troops were taken prisoners by the Japanese, the headquarters of the Imperial Forces realized the importance of this program.

Cooperation Essential

The fact that Japan was waging her war against the United States and not against the Philippines itself made it clear that the cooperation of the Filipinos was essential in the building up of the foundation for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Filipinos had to be shown that the Japanese were their friends and the Americans their enemy. Before the outbreak of the [illegible] many Filipinos had come to accept this fact, but there were others who joined the Philippine Scouts to become a part of the American army. The Japanese, however, took the generous view that these Filipinos had been compelled under American pressure to take up arms against Japan.

The primary objective was, then, to rescue the Filipinos from American control and subsequently to plan a life of happiness and security for the people of the Philippines.

In this educational program the understanding of the Japanese spirit was emphasized as the root of the plan, and disciplinary training was begun. However, there was little need for lessons to be taught to describe this spirit, for already the young Filipino soldiers had in battle come into personal contact with this spiritual element which guided the Japanese Forces in action.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vo. 43, No. 13 dated April 4, 1943 (in Japanese), Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Anglo-American Brutality, Observation of the World War Situation, Borneo, Paradise of the Southern Regions, and Visit to the Kozanji Temple.

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 13 dated April 4, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 1[illegible] sen. Feature articles: Talk with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Prime Minister General Tojo's Visit to Nanking, and German's Big Offensive.